PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,707.—New Series] BOMBAY —WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,283	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bsinara	28th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Oobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 12 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ERSI	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon 3rd May	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 29th Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 30th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA" 2,140 tons, 3rd May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

27th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	21st May 1909.
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 190

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 578	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up .... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dalren (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

- JEWELLERY
- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- OPTICS
- SILVER PLATE
- ELECTRO-PLATE
- WATCH REPAIRING
- JEWELLERY REPAIRING
- RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.
Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection, in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links en suite.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpur.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new, Miss L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,800,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £ 900,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDO

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Entebbo.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL .... £ 6,000,000
SURPLUS .... £ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } London Managers
C. S. ADDIS, }

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TIENTSIN.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE.

We have purchased the Entire Stock of a Manufacturer's Samples—Consisting of
HIGH GRADE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS & SHOES.
TRUNKS, BAGS, CHATELAINE AND SHOPPING BAGS AND A
HOST OF NOVELTIES.
THE SALE WILL BE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 26TH APRIL.
ABSOLUTE GENUINE BARGAINS.

McALPIN & HUGGETT, Waterloo Mansions, FORT.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT;' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1909, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, required in connection with Original Works, Special Repairs, and Current Repairs to buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 1st May, 1909, to 30th April, 1910.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 26TH, APRIL, 1909.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1909, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 15 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1908, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1909, between 11-30 A. M. and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 22nd April, 1909 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order.
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1909.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis. Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS
MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.

BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS
MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN
CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs 37-8 per annum or Rs. 33 for cash in advance, including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA.

IT is hereby notified that Tenders are invited by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial for the CONSTRUCTION of the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the VCTORIA MEMORIAL.

Contractors desirous of tendering, should apply for the particulars and conditions of tender at once. They are also requested to send in with their application testimonials of previous large works or a list of any important architectural works or buildings carried out by them.

Apply by letter only to—

THE SECRETARY to the
TRUSTEES of the
VICTORIA MEMORIAL,
St. Paul's Cathedral Avenue—Maidan,
Bhawanipur P. O.
CALCUTTA.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE CE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT.

1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS
KEYMER LONDON, LONDON

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it is. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT LOCATION THE MAIDAN. OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL. TO-NIGHT

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.
ENGLAND'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE.
THE BRITISH NAVY.
AND
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS.

Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
Entire Change of Programme SATURDAY,

THE QUESTION OF THE MOMENT!

CAN ENGLAND BE INVADED?
ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Now Running with big success at the PALACE THEATRE, London.

THE
NATION STIRRED,
ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY.
HOW THEY WILL DEFEND GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST FOREIGN ATTACK!
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
STIRRING FILM
DEPICTING SCENES
IN DEFENCE OF
OLD ENGLAND'S BULWARKS.
DON'T MISS THIS

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of Messrs. N. S. Bengalee & Co., and on account and at the risk of:—
Kapurchand Ramchand
N. S.—125.—B. C. 30. 1 case 178 Pcs white loans.
On account and at the risk of Dharamsy Pardham.
140.—77—1 case 200 Pcs white loans.
On account and at the risk of Ranchordass Valabhoy.—
570.—515 16.—2 cases white Jacconets.
On account and at the risk of Punjiram Mathuradass.—
250.—88—90—2. cases white scarfs.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. N. A. Bomanji Mulla and Co. and Haji Ali Mahamed Cassum and Co.
1 case shaving brushes.
On account of the concerned —
10 cases Beaune (pints).
10 cases Beaune (quarts).
10 cases Pomad. (Qts and Pts).
6 cases Champagne do.
A consignment of sample cases of superior French liquers:—Grand Mariner Cord Rouge; Flacons de Poche; Aniseth Manopole; Cherry Brandy; Menthe Manople, etc.
10 cases Chablis and Beaune.
On account of the concerned —
100 dozen tea spoons.
100 pairs brass bangles gilt with gold.
50 pieces electric lamps and shades.
1 second-hand Centaur bicycle.
By order of Messrs. Madhawdas Balchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Dahyabhai Chhotalal Vakil of Broach—
1 Right Shell.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Modi Bay, Cochin Street, and Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of February 1891, and further charge dated 4th day of August, 1896, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Rustomji Maneherji Dastoor, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co.; Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), the undermentioned properties:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy and four ninths Square Yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by Cochin Street on or towards the South by the strip land belonging to the said Trustees next hereinafter described and on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Trustees hitherto unoccupied and on or towards the West by the Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and Ward No. 1864 and are now in the occupation of the said Lessee and secondly all that strip of land containing by admeasurement twenty-two and eight ninths Square Yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the piece of land first hereinbefore described, on the South by the land belonging to the Trustees now leased to Bomonji Byramjee Kapadia, on the East by land belonging to the Trustees hitherto unoccupied and on the West by the Frere Road which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, TOGETHER with the messuage tenement or building erected on the said piece of land first hereinbefore described and together with all rights easements and appurtenances belonging to the said hereditaments and premises for the term of forty-two years from the twentieth day of March one thousand eight-hundred and eighty-six (1886).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD and METHA, solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office, 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey white and coloured piece goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.
1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 case coloured doria.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohan Das Amarsey.
10 cases white ground prints.
On account and the risk of Mr. Veerchand Doolcharam.
5 bales grey yarn 2-30.
10 bales grey yarn 2-100.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1909.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. $3\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

GENTLEMAN, COMMERCIAL, holding a good POSITION wishes to enter an English Family as PAYING GUEST—not a Boarding House—Write giving full particulars which will be treated in CONFIDENCE to Box No. 1591, Advertise Department, "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1877.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and MOTOR EXPERT, just from Home, desires immediately the MANAGERSHIP of large Engineering or other works. Good salary indispensable. Apply Box No. 1536, care of this Paper.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TO-DAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

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TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—From June Fifteenth to end of September FURNISHED FLAT in Fort. Rent must be moderate with Electric Light Preferred, Apply. SUPERINTENDENT, Matheran.

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YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Old Court" Pawai Road off Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and neat substantial made French polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room office and bedroom, furniture such as glassware and crockery ware, first rate old English model cottage piano by C. Bechstein Berlin, rich in tone, windproof lamps, first rate pictures, 2 Josts fans, a large collection of choice garden plants etc. the property of Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E. Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th April, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy Warden Road, next to the Temple, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie and others, such as set of dining table, and chairs, mirrored large sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, and velvet cabinets, chiffonier, revolving office table, bed-steads, single and double mirror door almyrahs marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, first rate full sized slate Billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, lamps, etc., sweet-toned square piano, by Schiedmayer English large size stove with chimney, soda machine, standing table and hanging lamps, Indian carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware, large collection of Garden plants, garden roller, water tank, grass cutting machine, etc., the property of G. F. Horbury, Esq. and others.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 handsome Simpson's Park Victoria in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF NIMRU PEARLS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Galabchand Devchund, the pledgee, sell on account and at the risk of the pledger Abdali bin Mahomed bin Ali Arajid, at their office in Bank-street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th April, at 3.30 P. M., S.T., the pledged pearls comprised in one bundle and known as Nimru pearls, weighing about 1,600 chows.

The above pearls will be open on view at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Solicitors, for the pledgee, at their office No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th instant, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Bengalpoora Street or Oomerkhady 2nd Row without the Fort.

H. C. Suit No. 876 of 1908.

Khatimbai ... ... Plaintiff,
v/s.
Seemar Mowjee and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree therein dated the 25th of March, 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, 1st May, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to Jehangirjee Bejonjee together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Bengalpoora or Oomerkhady 2 Row, being by admeasurement (70 6/9th) square yards or thereabouts and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 4 and now under B. Ward No. 3294 and Street Nos. 114-116 and bounded on the north by the house of Cooverjee Prayag, on the south by the house of Cadur Adam, on the east by the said Bengalpoora or Oomerkhady 2 Row and on the west by the burial ground of Khejas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Edrees Lodge," opposite Mahaluxmi Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, (of which several articles by Davji Canji and others), such as dining table and chairs, mirror side board, dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, taj cabinet, corner cabinets, marble top round and pier tables, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving top office table with master key, sweet-toned semigrand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, oil pictures, carpets, boys' bicycle, glassware and crockery, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, garden pots, etc., the property of B. R. Morris, Esqr., Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Ry., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Amboli near Andheri in Taluka Salsette, District Thana.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Herbert Ernest Kahn, Max Adler, Otto Darner Kahn and Emil Phillipi trading as Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their rooms in Bank, Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ruttonji Dossabhoy Kurani, under the power of sale reserved to the above-named mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated 21st October 1907, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government Khajan landing a part of Survey No. 111 containing by admeasurement 313 acres and 8 gunthas or thereabouts of Khajan land and 4 acres of creek land making together 317 acres and 8 ganthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the said Survey No. 111 along with other lands and all of which said premises are situate in the village of Amboli in Taluka Salsette District Thana, in the registration sub-district of Bandora and are bounded on or towards the East by part of Survey No. 111 and Nos. 109, 112, 113, 84, 18, 17, 12 of the village of Amboli on or towards the West by the village of Versowa on or towards the North by the boundary of Oshiver Khote and on or towards the South by Versowa Causeway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Crawford Brown and Co., solicitors for the mortgagees at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Japanese Works of Art and Curios.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their auction room, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 50 works of art and curios just imported ex s.s. "Kageshima Maru" and "Maiyoroi Maru" consisting of valuable painted and decorated vases, flower pots, jardineers, rich porcelain tea sets, old costly satsuma vases and tea sets of antique designs, enamelled and cloisonne vases and bowls, old and modern bronze figures, old and new satsuma vases, jardineess with stands, copper enamelled Vases, pots, screen, purdahs, silk table covers, dress bed covers etc., etc.

One case shell buttons.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A DIAMOMD RING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomed Safdarkhan of Radhanpur.

One diamond ring.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining tables, arm chairs, sideboards, drawing room cabinets, bentwood chairs, meat-safe, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 28TH APRIL, 1909.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE,

ORLEANS CAR seated for Five, 4-Cylinder 12-15 H. P. Always driven by owner. Completely overhauled in good running condition. Stepney wheel — Speedemitor &c., Rs. 3,000. Apply to.—

Lt.-Col. COLLIE,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120. Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER SLOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with vernadah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For furthur Particulars apply to

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
17, Bank Street, Fort.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
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Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line...	...	...	„ 0-8

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

				Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	...	...	...	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

DON, APRIL 26, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 27, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
er cent. Consols... ...	84 7/8		1-16
do. Rentes	97		1-4
do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	un	chgd
do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16	un	chgd
Silver in London ...	23 15/16		1-16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16		1-16
do. in New York ...	52		1-8
hange on London at Paris...	25·16	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin	ce 1st April.
Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
lo. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	un	chgd
o. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

change on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.
Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

COTTON.

RPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	Steady.
ast Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000
old on Speculation and for Export ...	500
mports	3,000
Mid-Americans	5·52+07
gyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-16 unchgd

re Delivery Prices:—

ay	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
39	5·29	5·43	5·47	5·44
6	+06	+07	+08	+08

pt.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·41	5·39	5·37	5·33
·08	+09	+08	+08

York:—

eipts at U. S. Ports	21,000 Bales.
o. do. last year	10,690 „
orts to Great Britain ...	......
to Continent	Mutilated.

Cotton—10·90—20
s—Month of May Mutilated } Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on firm Southern. Spot market and improved demand.
do. July 10·47+15 }

Orleans:—
ot Cotton—10 5-16+1-8
tures—Month of May ... 10·43+14
Do. do. July ... 10·60+13
ng Tone of Spot, Firm.

WHEAT.

Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 June-July—ndon—Done.
of Wheat.—Easier.
t Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,050,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

io Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42 1-4 April-May—Sellers Dull.
io Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42 1-4—May-June—Sellers Dull.
tto Russa.—62 1-2 lbs.—No sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—42 1-2 April-May—Sellers—Easier

SEEDS.

eed :—
w Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 1/2 ril-May—Havre—Sellers.
n Cawnpore 40 1-4—April-May—Antwerp—llers.
of Rapeseed.—Easier.
ed :—
of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

e :—
w York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-8 unchgd
r :—
an granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F 13s. 4 1-2d.
ths of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
of Sugar.—Steady.
er :—
Rubber, 5s. 5d. Done.
ls :—
per Braziers £69
ow Metal ... ... 5 3-4d.
vals :—
renfels," "City of London," "Ile de la Reunion," "Nairn."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SDAY EVENING.] [27TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

kages.	Value.	From	Importer.
Sovs	Rs. 3,000	Suez	A A Rahim

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 26th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
P. Railway......	33	42,953
& C.I. Railway.	40	49,601

FINANCIAL.

k Rates:—
nk of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
nk of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March
nk of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.
nk of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.
ney :—
rrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent per m,
hange :—
e market opened to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. Telegraphic Transfers 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 32d. for 3 months' sight credits. The Banks not anxious to sell in the morning but in the rnoon the market became steadier and two or e Banks were prepared to give 1s. 3 31-32d. graphic Transfers for near delivery. Credits re- scarce and all Banks will buy at 1s. 4 5-32d. nths' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

e quote :—

T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
mand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
edits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
ngkong—30 days' sight...	122
kohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
anghai—30 days' sight ...	175

ernment Paper :—
e market has been quiet to-day. At opening quotations were 94 3-8 for cash and the settle-t, but during ten day there were some small ar sellers and the quotation gradually declined to -4 at which we close. The second settlement ed at 94 1-2 but closes at 94 3-8. The Calcutta ket is advised steady at 94 3-8.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·4
1st Settlement	„	94·4
2nd Settlement	„	94·6

Bullion:—

On Monday Bar silver in London was 1/16 down at 2 3 15/16 for cash and two months' delivery and New York was 1/8 lower at 52. Locally the market has been quiet the ready rate opening at 60 7/8 ex duty, but following the tendency of the home markets closes 3/16 down at 60 11/16. Forward rates are given below.—Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	60	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The continued upward movement in the Home markets has given a stimulus to prices locally, but the volume of business passing in contracts continues small, though Westerns are attracting some attention. Bengals and Khangaum Akola for May delivery are very steady at the rise. Closing rates are as under.

There has been more demand on the part of mills for ready cotton, and several lines have been taken up. Prices are again advancing, but the demand is being met.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	260	May.
Good M. G. Broach	251	March 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	241	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	238	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	238	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	232	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	227	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	232	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	231	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	235	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	251	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	... 12,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·41	5·40	5·44	5·47
+02	+01	+01	unchgd

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·44	5·41	5·39	5·37	5·36

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7	11	6	B. T.
April-May ... — ...	„	8	2	6	B. T.

RAPESEED :—
There is little doing in this market.
We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6	14	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„	7	7	0	B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	„	7	8	3	B. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market is quiet with a small demand.
We quote :—
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 9 6 B. T.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
April-May ... ... „ 6 2 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
Prices are slightly easier and the tone of the market is quiet.
We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	6	0	0	R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. April-May		6	1	6	„
Soft Red Ready		40	6	0	per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,465
India	75 3-4
Indian Specie Bank	56
Mills :—	
Century	267 X. D.
Crescents	103 3-4
David	441 1-4
Empress	275
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	3,217 1-2
Phœnix	98½
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	680
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference..	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	315
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Marcks & Co.	130
Port Canning & L. I. Co... ...	557 1-2
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,620	bales.
Wheat	64,429	cwts.
Linseed	19,532	„
Rapeseed	14,996	„
Gingellyseed	376	„
Poppyseed...	16,300	„
Groundnuts	1,232	„
Castorseed	9,030	„
Rice	3,930	„
Myrabollams	5,349	„
Cottonseed	33,469	„
Mowraseed...	Nil	
Gram	3,248	„
Joowar	1,103	„
Maize	Nil	

THE DHARWAR BROACH COTTON SALE.

The above sale was held at Dharwar on the 25th instant and turned out an unqualified success. The actual quantity of kapas collected was 336 nagas of 1,344 lbs. This year the Agricultural Department classified all the cotton according to its ginning percentage, and judging from the results of the auction this procedure has been amply justified. The price realized for each class was on the whole in proportion to the ginning percentage. The class ginning from 30 per cent to 31 per cent fetched Rs. 150 per naga and the highest class ginning above 35 per cent was sold for Rs. 176 per naga. The lowest class, which was probably a mixture of Kumpta and Broach and was ginning below 30 per cent fetched Rs. 138 per naga. Out of the total quantity of 336 nagas, less than 17 nagas sold below Rs. 150. The average price for Kumpta cotton was Rs. 116 per naga at Hubli, on the day of sale. The auction was witnessed by over 200 cultivators who had this year grown Broach cotton. The ocular demonstration no doubt brought home to every one the futility of adulterating their cotton and the necessity of growing from imported seed, as that always gives a higher percentage of lint, than seed from Dharwar grown Broach.

At the close of the sale prizes were distributed by the Agricultural Department to cultivators who grew the best crops of Broach cotton in the past season.

Every praise is due to the Cotton Trade for their hearty co-operation, not only by attending the sale but in a more material way by their lively and general bidding for each lot put up to auction.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

There is no reportable change in Exchange or Shares.

APPREHENSIONS regarding the scarcity of drinking water in North Behar have now passed away, as abundant rain has fallen in the area affected by drought.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUMBOLD—April 21, at Peshawar, to Lieutenant and Mrs. W. Rumbold, Supply and Transport Corps, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co Ld
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 5-33m., 7-13a. Low water, 0-41m., 11-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
The Fazulbhoy Mills Company, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
The Crescent Mills Company, 13 Esplanade Road, 3-10 p.m.
Election of a Municipal Councillor by the Justices. Nominations received at Municipal Office till 6 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, special general meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Cheshire Regiment vs. Queen's Regiment, Marine Lines; Union vs. Northampton Regiment, Gymkhana. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "No man's work is a failure unless he himself is a failure."—W. W. How.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h, 37-8m. p.m., ; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m, ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 29.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m. Bombay Telephone Company, Telephone Buildings, 4-30 p. m. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : Y. M. C. A. vs. 14th Hussars, Marine Lines. Pioneers "A" vs. Secunderabad Combined, Gymkhana. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 7-22m., 8-21a. Low water, 1-51m., 1-2a.

Friday, April 30.—Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Educational Society Old Boys vs. Presidency, Marine Lines, Grant Medical College vs. Government Telegraph, Gymkhana. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 8-42m., 9-3a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-8a.

Saturday, May 1.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : R. G. A. vs. Gloucester Regiment, Marine Lines. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-27m., 9-35a. Low water, 3-11m., 2-57a.

Sunday, May, 2.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-4m., 10-4a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-40a.

Monday, May 3.—Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-37m., 10-32a. Low water, 4-8m., 4-17a.

DEATH FROM GAS EXPLOSION.—Of the thirteen coolies who were burnt by the coal gas explosion on board the s.s. 'Abouker' on the 21st instant one man named Nago Bhima died in the G. T. Hospital yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umkazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 28th instant instead of on the 27th as previously notified.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Saccaram Dhondu (20), a mill-hand in the Fazulbhai Mill, De Lisle Road, was working in the Ring Department on Monday when his right hand was caught in the machinery and crushed. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

FANCY FETE ON THE OVAL.—The Fancy Fete held by Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit on the Oval, in aid of the funds of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, appears to have been a success. The total income of the fete was about Rs 40,000.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p. m. (S.T.) The paper to be read is "The Gurz (mace) as a symbol among the Zoroastrians" by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

JURY SYSTEM IN BARODA (TERRITORY.—We learn that the jury system has been introduced in the working of the Sessions Court at Naosari and other Sessions Courts in the Gaekwar's dominions since the 1st instant. The Naosari jury list contains the names of 102 gentlemen, of whom 53 are Parsis 39 Hindus, and 10 Mahomedans.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.—An improvement has, since Friday last, been introduced by the management of the Bombay tramways. In addition to the passengers occupying the benches, four or five passengers were allowed to stand in the off-part of the middle entrance of the cars. The latter practice has been discontinued; and none but those who find seats are allowed to travel by the cars.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style
from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day

AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ANOTHER BLOCK IN THE TITHAL PARSI SANITORIUM.—The inauguration ceremony of opening three blocks of buildings in the Tithal Parsi Sanitorium was performed on Sunday last. On the same occasion the foundation-stone of two new blocks was laid. The ladies of the Petit family, to whose generosity the Parsis are indebted for the sanitorium, were present on the occasion; and two of them were so pleased with the buildings that they expressed their resolve to build another block at their expense in memory of their deceased mother.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Quickstep......	Honour and Glory	Collet
Overture	The Merry Wives Windsor	Nicolai
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Valse	Amoretten Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Entr' Acte......	The Polar Star	Sousa
Twostep	The Husking Bee	Thiban

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S ILLNESS.—We are glad to learn that a telegram has been received from Aden to the effect that Mr. Justice Davar has quite got over the slight illness, on account of which he was advised to abandon his tour to Europe. He was indisposed on the day before his departure from Bombay by the mail steamer on the 17th instant, but feeling better subsequently, resolved to proceed on the voyage to London. The steamer had not proceeded far from Bombay when he was again taken ill. He therefore landed at Aden. According to medical advice, the learned Judge has abandoned his intention of going to London, and is expected to return to Bombay by Friday's mail steamer.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 23.

MR. G. A. WAKEFIELD, of the Punjab Irrigation Works, has been appointed Irrigation Settlement Officer under H. H. Nizam's Government on a monthly salary of British Rs. 1,500.

⁂

There is always some excitement in the Hyderabad Law Courts, the most recent case to sustain the continuity of the record having been the suit instituted by Mr. A. H. Stevens, as Municipal Secretary, for alleged obstruction of a public drain, against Mr. Nierses Pahlau. Needless to say that—like the majority of official suits, in which officials essay to air their legal acumen, while the State money-bags supply the fuel for the fray—the suit failed; and the next chapter in its history is that Mr. Pahlau is instituting a suit for damages against Mr. Stevens for malicious and vexatious prosecution, the result of which is awaited with considerable interest; and as the case is as yet "sub judice" details have to be reserved.

⁂

The Municipal Secretary, Mr. A. H. Stevens, having obtained two months' privilege leave, Mr Fazil Mooraj, the Public Works Secretary, is to officiate for him during that period. When it is considered that Mr. Mooraj, as an officer of the State, holds a very important and responsible position and has a multiplicity of duties to perform, the fact becomes conspicuous that both Mr. Warner and Dr. Ahmed Mirza, who are next in status to Mr. Stevens in the Municipal personnel, have been passed over. Indeed, while the latter holds the office of Health. Officer, the former has held the office of Municipal Secretary, having been superseded to make room for Mr. Stevens after the abolition of the Remount or Stud Department, in connection with which Mr. Stevens held the sinecurial position of Remount Agent. On the official stage of the Hyderabad State, Mr. Stevens has played many parts—some more successfully than others—under the patronage of a benign Government, who seem to have taken quite a paternal interest in his welfare, even to the extent of giving him emoluments as Municipal Secretary far in excess of those allowed to the incumbents of similar positions in Presidency towns. I hold no brief for Mr. Warner, but I think I correctly state that the fact that his claims have been overlooked has caused no small amount of surprise, especially as he is known to be an officer who has worked well and is popular amongst all classes. It cannot be supposed that Mr Mooraj regards the extra responsibility imposed upon him with equanimity—that is, if it involve duties which justify the incumbent being allowed a salary and emoluments approximating Rs. 2,000 per mensem. If therefore a whole-time official as Secretary is a necessity in the Municipal Administration, the work of one or other of the dual offices must suffer; and as Mr. Mooraj has done so remarkably well in his substantive position of Public Works Secretary, it is a shortsighted policy that handicaps him with the duties of the full-time office of Municipal Secretary.

⁂

It is understood that H. H. the Nizam's Government is about to introduce a Central Garage, which will be located in the premises formerly occupied by the "Amira" or State Stables, where all Government motor cars will be located, instead of as now being kept by the officials who use them and draw a monthly allowance there of Rs. 100 per head. In future the chauffeurs, who are now more or less private servants, will be classed as Government servants, without the right of course to appear on the coveted pages of the Civil List, which would make them immune from that little inconvenience—the Customs duties. But that is another story. The cars will not be used by officials except for Government work.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A BUILDING IN PRINCESS STREET.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

THAKUR VALLABHDAS KANJI VS. SALAT MULJI VITHAL.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Kavasji B. Setna.
For the Defendant.—Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

His Honor has disposed of the case in which the plaintiff sued defendant to recover Rs. 2,000, being a portion of Rs. 2,186, which was alleged to have been overpaid by the plaintiff to the defendant. The excess of Rs. 186 had been given up to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The plaintiff's case was that he recently built a house at Princess Street, and made an agreement with the defendant to do all the stone mason Porebunder work for the building. The defendant had agreed to do the Porebunder stone carving work at four annas per square foot, but had actually charged more. The defendant's case was that, on the original plan shown to him, the carving work to be done was comparatively very slight, while the ordinary work for which a fair rate was given to him was very much larger. In view of this, he agreed to do that small carving work at the nominal rate of four annas per square foot. But thereafter the plaintiff completely changed his plan and ordered him to do much more extensive carving work, and the defendant therefore claimed for that work Rs. 1-4 per square foot.

His Honour held that almost ninety per cent. of the work done in the front side of the house was carving work, and that it would be absurd to suppose that anybody would do the carving work at four annas per square foot, His Honour allowed Re. 1 per square foot for the carving work and passed a decree against the defendant for Rs. 998 only, and costs and Rs. 51 professional costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A COAT.

One Joseph Mechen was charged with stealing a coat, valued about Rs. 13, belonging to Rupert Barrington, a midshipman, on board the s. s. "Clan Grant." The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was found wearing the coat was arrested on suspicion on Monday by a policeman on duty at the gate of Prince's Dock. The accused, who made a statement, was taken to the complainant. The latter identified the coat as his. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo five days' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate.

MOTOR-CAR KNOCKS CYCLISTS OVER.

One Akbar Khan, driver of motor-car No. 324, was charged with having driven his car in a negligent manner on the 9th instant, and with not giving information of an accident. The case for the prosecution was that at 8-30 a.m. on the 9th instant Mr. C. E Marsden and Mrs. Cutbush were proceeding towards the Wodehouse Bridge on cycles, when the motor-car driven by the accused came from behind and collided with Mr. Marsden's bicycle. He was thrown against Mrs. Cutbush and both cyclists fell. The accused drove away.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the first charge, but admitted the second offence.

The accused was convicted on both the charges, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 for the first, and Rs. 10 for the second offence.

HIDDEN UNDER THE HAY.

Before the same Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged one Umer Maman a cart-driver, Ismail Khenga, Hirji Raisey and Chaturbhuj Ramji with criminal breach of trust in respect of five bales of cloth, of the value of Rs. 1,200, the property of Moosa Janmahomed, with selling the same knowing them to be stolen, and with abetment. Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, defended the third, and Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, the fourth accused. It appeared from evidence that on the 17th March the complainant had the five bales loaded in the first accused's cart and told him to carry it to his place at Dadar. When the complainant went to Dadar, he found that the cart had not arrived, and after waiting for some time, made a report to the police. Two days later the last two accused went to Dayal Purshotam, a cloth merchant, and offered to sell him cloth at a rate cheaper than the market price. Dayal was then taken to Bandra, where he was shown bales of cloth concealed under hay. This excited his suspicion and in consequence of information given by him, the police arrested the accused.

The first accused was sentenced to fifteen months' the second to eighteen months', the third to twelve months', and the fourth to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. R. H. S. Isaacs (Chairman), and F. R. Joshi.

Their Worships disposed of 29 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off stand and without a licence, and against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman), and Mr. Frank Anderson.

Their Worships disposed of 38 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. M. M. Fakira (Chairman) and M. H. Lalji.

About fifteen cases were disposed of, the majority of which were against bullock cart-drivers for ill-treating animals.

PILES AND ECZEMA
A PROVEN CURE.

The torturing irritation of piles (itching, bleeding or blind), eczema, and any itching skin complaint is allayed by the first application of Doan's Ointment; and even stubborn cases, which have resisted other treatment for years, quickly yield to this healing ointment.

Doan's Ointment is remarkably soothing, healing and antiseptic. Not only is it successful in every case where the directions for use are faithfully observed, but its cures are lasting.

Mrs. M. A. Cady, of 62, Wellington Street, Canton, Cardiff, Wales, says :—"For four or five years I have suffered so badly with piles that I have hardly been able to sit or stand; in fact, I have scarcely known what to do with myself. I have been under two operations at Leeds Infirmary for them, and tried no end of ointments and liniments, but I could get no better.

"I quickly found the benefit of Doan's Ointment and by the time I had finished the pot the improvement was wonderful. I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Ointment, and you are welcome to make what use you like of my name, for the sake of others. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. A. Cadby."

8 1/2 years later Mrs. Cadby said:—"I haven't had any return of the piles since Doan's Ointment cured me."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

Rain has fallen over the greater part of Northern India and a few falls have occurred elsewhere. The following gives the amount of half an inch or more:—Srinagar, three-quarters of an inch; Peshawar, half; Murree, one and a half; Khushab, three-quarters; Montogomery, one; Sirsa and Roorkee, half; Chakrata, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Cawnpore, three-quarters; Lucknow, half: Gorakhpur, one; Jodhpur and Jaipur, half; Hazaribagh and Barisal, half; Jessore, three-quarters; Myitkyina, half; Trichinopoly, one and a half.

The weather continues very unsettled in Northern India, but it is probable that the rainfall will cease over the greater part of the Punjab to-day. Temperature has fallen again in the Punjab and United Provinces and remains low over practically the whole of Northern India.

Forecast—Fairly general rain is probable over the Central parts of Northern India and local rain in North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has been received; Rawalpindi recorded 0·72 inch, Delhi 0·78 inch, Sirsa 0·65 inch, and Multan 0·20 inch. Skies are only lightly to moderately clouded at Ambala and Delhi. The moisture in the air continues to increase. Temperature has fallen, the largest deficiency being 21° at Lahore during day and 11° during night at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been almost general, the chief amounts being 0·85 inch at Cawnpore, 0·72 inch at Jhansi and 0·18 inch at Agra. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the whole division and humidity is in large excess at most places. Temperature continues below the average, greatest deficiency in the maximum ranging from 12° to 16.°

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·51 inch of rain. Skies have cleared in Sind but are moderately clouded in Rajaputana. The moisture in the air is generally above the average. Temperature during day is in defect in Rajputana and normal in Sind; during night it is almost normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Cutch and North Gujarat while they are clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the clouded area and drier in the remaining places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the day temperature at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north-east and they remain clear in other places. Humidity is normal except for a slight excess in the south-east. Maximum has fallen and is in defect in the north-east; minimum has risen and is almost normal.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared at Bombay and skies are now lightly or moderately clouded. The air has become damper than usual at Bombay while elsewhere the usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared in Hyderabad. The air has become drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has risen slightly in Lower Sind and Gujarat but pressure still remains below the average. Cloud has increased in the Peninsula and pressure is also relatively low on the Coromandel Coast. Trichinopoly and Colombo report 1·33 inch and 0·91 inch of rain respectively.

Thunder-storms are likely in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana and United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (30th)............	79·6	72·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (26th)............	102·8	87·1	...	1·94
Multan....................	96 3	69 0	0·28	2·31
Rawalpindi	76·9	59·9	0·22	7·35
Lahore	81·9	64·7	0·08	4·09
Sirsa.......................	93·3	64·6	0·65	3·64
Ambala	87·5	66·0	0·04	2·59
Delhi	87 7	66·2	0·78	5·31
Agra........................	89·5	66·0	0·68	4·08
Mainpuri..................	88·8	69·0	0·13	2·34
Jhansi	97·0	73·0	0·72	1·85
Cawnpore	89·7	69·0	0·85	3·63
Allahabad	94·1	74·0	...	1·72
Jacobabad	102·6	79·3	...	0·80
Karachi	88 5	78·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	92·9	72·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	92·3	66·6	0·51	2·92
Kotah	102·0	80·1	...	2·36
Bhuj........................	94·6	75 0	...	0·44
Dwarka	84·8	78·2	...	0·12
Veraval	84·2	78·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·9	70·7	...	0·70
Bhavnagar Para...........	103·6	74·0	—	2·14
Surat	92·6	76·6	...	0·06
Ahmedabad................	105 6	76·7	...	0·16
Deesa	102·3	74·4	...	0·12
Neemuch....................	97·8	74·8	...	1·15
Indore	99·1	74·6	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	96·0	74·3	...	4·26
Saugor......................	96·6	76·0	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	103·1	75·4	...	2·06
Khandwa....................	104·2	79·1	...	0·12
Akola	105·2	80·1	...	1·25
Amraoti	103·3	77·8	...	1·31
Nagpur......................	101·6	76·1	...	3·66
Chanda	102·0	75·0	...	2·90
Raipur.......................	93 7	74·6	...	5·89
Bombay	89·9	77 9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri....................	89 3	77·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·5	79·7	...	0·02
Karwar	89·8	79·0	...	0·00
Malegaon....................	104·4	71·6	...	0·79
Ahmednagar................	100·4	70·5	...	0·11
Poona	98·5	67·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	103·8	77·9	...	0·21
Bijapur	102·2	76·2	...	0·19
Belgaum	95·3	65·6	...	0·58
Aurangabad................	101·7	71·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	103·9	79·7	...	0 80
Hyderabad	100·8	77·7	...	2·50
Mangalore	89·7	77·4	...	0·24
Calicut......................	89·8	78·6	...	5·57
Cochin	90·2	79·3	...	5·51
Colombo	92·0	71·0	0 91	12·57
Masulipatam	91·3	82·7	...	4·74
Bellary	104·0	78·3	...	1·42
Cuddapah	105 2	82·6	...	5·39
Madras......................	93·0	81·5	...	26·41
Bangalore	90·8	70·8	...	5·11
Coimbatore	95·4	72·3	...	5 05
Trichinopoly	103·1	72·3	1·03	8·80
Negapatam	95·4	78·5	...	12·14

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reducep to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th April was 28·854. 8 ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE

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CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humour came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption with humour exuding freely. Annie suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she scratched it until she tore the flesh, and at night we had to tie her hands, the itching was so fearful. The eruption spread over the whole of her head, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, and the itching increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was peevish, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humour ceased altogether, and by the time I had used one set of Cuticura Remedies she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that you could not tell she had ever had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I ascribe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker, too. Mrs. John Bisset, Easter Lumbennie, Newburgh, Fife N. B., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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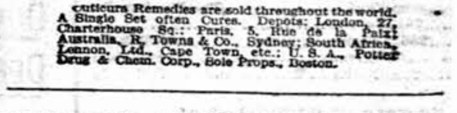

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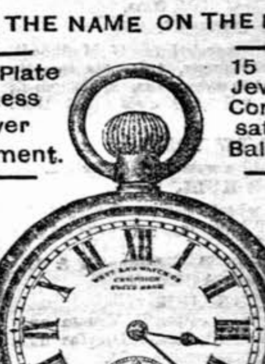

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BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's. steamer E. F. Ferdinand 3,842 tons, Captain E. Nitsche, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Royal Sceptre 2,437 tons Captain J. Taylor sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Warora, 2,565 tons Captain A. E. G. Tipper, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The P and O Co's. steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain T H Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai &c via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr P H Lacon, Mr and Mrs W R Johnson, Mr M Finkelstein, Mrs Beuschamp, Mr T T Durack, Mr P Mistri, infant, Mr and Mrs W M Turnbull, Mr R H Walsh, Mr F Thomas, Miss M H Russell, Miss D F Wilson, Miss M Sharp Miss M W Millburn. For Sydney—Mrs Forester, Captain Doke Brechman, Miss L Wilson. For Auckland—Gr S Barry. For Penang—Mr James Wright. For Singapore—Mr Noormahomed Haji Waram. For Yokohama—Mr N C Thanavala, Mr W A Thurman, Miss L Baird. For Hongkong—Mr Chinai, Mr V Chirol, Mrs Ruttonji, and 2 children, Mr D S Powalla.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham..........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird..........B Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 27.

Abouker......2345Young ....E Tajbhoy
Ben Wrockie......2534Hunter ....
Ettrickdale.........2460 Stepten ....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrisen..........The Captain
Ipswich..........575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum ....27C3Wigdahl ....K N & Co
J B Aug Kessler...3189Beesen ...W & A Graham & Co
Juba......134Wilson ....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar ......4601Billett ....K N & Co
Landaura...2157Abbott ....Calcutta...M M & Co
Pasha ....3839White ....T Morrison & Co
Royal Sceptre........2434 Taylor ......The Bombay Co
Red Cross...1832Greenburn..........The Captain
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb ....B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 ....Bo & H S N Co
Strathness..........2818Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2783MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co
Seirstad......617 Tawnager..........F F Campbell & Co
Springburn......3173Crosthweate W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria ...2398Ward..........The Bombay Co
Visigath......2613Ra'e..........
Warera ......2565Tipper..........M M & Co
Wellington ......3676Evans ....The Captain
Zinna ....2339Clarke ....Andrew Yull & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Othello......3327WebsterHull..........28-4F Muir & Co
B Trafford Hall . 3437Hold...L'pool......12-5K N & Co
C & R Clan MacMillan...2804Cowie 5-5 N F F Muir & Co
D & E Clan Mackintosh...3043Luxmon ......Chittagong 4-5 F Muir & Co
F Barbarigo......2821Giacopello .....Calcutta ......28-4 Florio & R S N Co
G Hoseinee...1800Jourdan ..P Gulf...6-5B & P S N Co
H Gouverneur 2120BarmeisterZanzibar 29-4A Strandes
N Glenelg ...2669 Hart Rotterdam ...30-4W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels ...2986Gronan ...Hamburg via Karachi 5-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Linga......951 Catbush ...Karachi......26-4M M & Co

M W D D

Delhi...4784Gordon ...Shanghai ......12-5P & O S N Co

H W P D

Indravati...513Ahmed ...Karachi ...28-4Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri......553Mahomed...B nager ...28-4Bo S N Co Ld

Offside.

Planelneptune...2821Plice...Marseilles 15-5F Muir & Co

H W V D

Rahmani...1873Geddie...R S Ports ....B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Warora s .... Goalpara s	Tipper .... Elton	Moulmein, Apl 7 Persian Gulf, &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	E F Ferdinand s... Oceana s..........	Nitsche ...... Hide	Kobe, &c Shanghai, &c

The steamer Royal Seiptre, Taylor, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Warora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Clan Mackintosh, for Liverpool, &c.
" Red Cross, for Liverpool, &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Singapore left Penang on the 26th instant for Colombo and Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia will sail from No 1 Victoria Dock on the evening of the 28th instant with following passengers. Medical inspection at 5-30 p.m. sharp. Heavy baggage should be alongside before noon on the 28th.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwts myrabollums G. Madhowji & Co ; 995 cwts dry ginger, 497 cwts tumeric R Assaria & Co. 120 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 880 cwts mussoor and 5,200 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello s—110 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath & Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—5,000 cwts wheat, Sanday & Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz, 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A. Khimji.

Glenelg s—65 bales hemp D M Doongarji & Co ; 14,375 cwts cottonseed A. Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Planetneptune s—110 bales cotton K Visram and Co ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 4 bales cotton Tata sons and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—315 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co ; 60 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 115 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—6,000 cwts linseeds, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Planetnaptune s—55 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—6,000 cwts castorseed, 2,601 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—568 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koesber s—2,000 cwts linseed, 252 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Koerber s—909 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—75 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co.
Delhi s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Socotra s—50 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co. 250 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—75 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—12 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Socotra s—21 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

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STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 11 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazett. Ld."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

The welfare of young Indians who go to England to complete their education is a subject which has attained very great prominence of recent years, chiefly in consequence of the violently disloyal attitude which some of them have adopted as a result of their temporary domicile in the West. Arabindo Ghose, if we mistake not, is a forcible example of the evils which may be engendered in plastic minds by residence amid conditions and circumstances both novel and incomprehensible; and the mental error which is liable to arise naturally from sudden contact with an entirely foreign social and political system is enhanced by the subtle fallacies taught at places like the notorious "India House," to which we have several times called attention. Hitherto little effort has been made in England to help and guide those who journey from India to qualify as barristers at the English Inns of Court or to join the student-life of the Universities. The ordinary Indian youth usually arrives in England with one or two letters of introduction to people, who may or may not have the leisure to really help him during his period of study, and with a certain amount of money to his credit. Armed with these weapons he has to fight his own battles with new conditions; he is left to choose his friends himself; he has to find his own lodgings; and generally speaking has only his own personal judgment to depend upon in deciding questions which under ordinary circumstances would be submitted for consideration to a parent or guardian. It is hardly a matter for surprise that some Indian youths who have failed to crown a successful student career in India with the acquisition of honours in England, should have formed undesirable friendships, developed a pronounced tendency to laziness and extravagance, or in the last instance should have imbibed political and social ideas calculated to wreck their future existence as law-abiding citizens. The only wonder is that, cut off from the kindly guardianship of their own relations and let loose amid the allurements of Western cities, so many Indian youths should have contrived to retain their sense of duty and to profit by their period of residence and work in England. Of late years public attention has been called to the disabilities under which Indian youths in England labour through the seditious behaviour of some of their number both in England and India, by certain unfortunate examples of the mixed marriages that are prone to take place wherever the contracting parties are left without sound advisers and helpers, and in a lesser degree by the open disinclination of respectable Indian gentlemen to send their sons to England without a guarantee that the money which they thus spend upon them will be money well spent. The ordinary Indian parent knows beforehand that his son's residence in England for three or four years is bound to cost him a large sum of money; and if, in addition to this, he can obtain no guarantee that his son will either pass the educational tests which constitute the object of his journey or will not return to India a professed anarchist, it is obvious that he must hesitate before finally arranging for his boy's passage, and in all probability he will end by rejecting the idea of England altogether and will try to obtain an opening for him in India.

These considerations were responsible for the appointment last year by the Secretary of State of a special Committee charged with the duty of reviewing the whole question of the welfare of young Indians in England and of formulating proposals whereby they may be better safeguarded in future from the pitfalls which surround their path. The report of this Committee, which was duly submitted to Lord Morley, has never been published: but towards the close of last year it was authoritatively stated that most of their recommendations, whatever they may have been, would probably be carried into effect. The first of these recommendations has by now taken shape and was duly wired out by Reuter. The announcement was to the effect that there should be appointed for the guidance and assistance of Indian youths in England "some tactful and experienced officer, familar with Indian student ways and habits, to be placed in charge of a bureau of educational and other information." As a home contemporary remarked of the individual who has been chosen to fill the new post of 'Educational Adviser to Indian Students,' more than one retired Indian Civil Servant was a candidate for the appointment, but that in deference to the feeling of young Indians against anything in the nature of masterful supervision it had been decided that the selection of a Civilian, however personally estimable and sympathetic, would seriously militate against the success of the scheme." We should rather be inclined to lay down that no man is in a better position than the Indian Civilian for acquiring the knowledge, tact and sympathy without which it is impossible to be a real friend and helper of students.

Apparently, however, the India Office was in the receipt of various opinions from Indian students which led it to place the services of the Indian Civilian in this matter at a discount; and as a result the choice has fallen upon Mr. T. W. Arnold, Professor of Arabic at London University and Assistant Librarian at the India Office, who was for ten years on the professional staff of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh. If Mr. Arnold's record at Aligarh and later at the Lahore Government College be considered, we can only feel convinced that the choice of the Secretary of State is a wise one and that future relays of Indian students will have a real friend with whom they may freely discuss their difficulties and doubts and upon whom they may depend for all possible help. Nor will Mr. Arnold stand alone in his dealings with the youth of India. There are several matters intimately connected with the educational career of Indians in England upon which the youths themselves or their parents and guardians in India would be only too glad to receive informed English advice, but in regard to which they are at present forced to trust largely to chance. We welcome the new arrangement, although it comes somewhat late. A great deal of the mischief arising from the baleful activity of individuals like Shyamaji Krishnavarma might have been checked, had arrangements of this nature been in force five or six years earlier, and several promising Indian youths might have been prevented from completely wasting the period of their sojourn in England. Moreover the tendency to cold-shoulder the Indian student which the ordinary uninitiated Englishman has lately manifested in consequence of alarmist reports in the English press regarding the schooling of young Indians in anarchical principles and practice might have been prevented. This will unquestionably die out in due season as the Indian students themselves let the public see their desire to behave as loyal members of the Empire; and their return to public favour cannot but be accelerated under the ægis of the new Educational Adviser and the Standing Committee referred to above. Lastly, Indian parents who are contemplating the despatch of their sons to England to complete their education will surely deem it an inestimable boon to have a thoroughly reliable organization to whom they can apply for information and assistance on such subjects as the board and lodging of their sons in England, the cost of their course of study, and the many kindred points which must naturally occur to careful and honest kinsmen.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MEDAL OF THE R. A. S.

THE Royal Asiatic Society recently awarded its triennial Gold Medal to Dr. Grierson in recognition of his high merits as a great scholar of the modern vernaculars of India and especially for his labours on the Linguistic Survey of this country which is now coming to its close. The bestowal of this medal may be taken as an equivalent to the honour done by the French Academy by what is known as "crowning" of great literary works and is highly prized in the line of Oriental studies. It fitly marks the end of a great Orientalist's career, and among the recipients have been such veterans as Sir William Muir, Dr. Edward West and Dr. Pope, who have all died within the last two or three years. But the Royal Asiatic Society has for some years instituted another medal which is awarded not to past hoary headed "emeriti," but to promising youths at the threshold of what is expected to be distinguished careers in the future. This medal is bestowed every year on a youth from one of the public schools of England who sends in the best essay on an Indian historical subject previously announced. The Public Schools Medal has already proved a success by encouraging the study of Indian history in our public schools, and it is estimated that every year more than a couple of hundred boys are interested in Indian subjects on account of this prize. The last subject announced for this prize was the brilliant career of Marquis Wellesley, one of the greatest of our Indian Governors-General and a real builder of an Indian Empire. And it has been just decided to award the medal for this year to the essay written by Mr. Alexander Henry Melvill Wedderburn of Eton. The subjects in past years were the careers of Clive and Warren Hastings, and even native heroes like Ranjit Singh have not been forgotten. We should like to see the young promising scholars of England compete for historical essays on Shivaji and like Indian heroes. It will be the best means to interest those who may come out in the near future to take their share in the work of ruling this country in the peoples with whom they will come in contact. The winner of the prize medal this year, is of the Wedderburn family, noted for its hereditary interest in India. His grandfather, who died at the early age of 29, was in the Madras Civil Service. His other grandfather, his mother's father, was Sir James Cosmo Melvill, who passed his long life in the home service of the East India Company, being contemporary at the old India House with John Stuart Mill and his father James Mill, the historian of India. He is descended from the old Wedderburn Baronets, the last of whom forfeited his baronetcy as well as lost his life in the rebellion of 1745. The present Baronetcy was created in 1803 in favour of the grandson of the Jacobite Baronet who was executed in 1746. The father of the Medallist is at present the Recorder of Gravesend and a distinguished lawyer.

A "SOLDIERS' HOME" FOR BOMBAY.

FOR many years work among the soldiers in Bombay has been left entirely to individual and voluntary effort, and excellent as have been the results, one must heartily welcome the present movement to provide a publicly supported institution and the re-organisation of the work upon a broader basis. The inconvenience of the quarters in which the present "Soldiers' Welcome" is conducted—a cotton godown at Colaba—has moved the Committee to seek a permanent and suitable situation elsewhere. In this object they have had the full sympathy and approval of the Military authorities, and General Greenfield, before his recent departure for Home, rendered them the greatest service. Through his good offices, an application was made that the compound of the old Defence Office—a very suitable piece of ground which is not at present in military use—should be granted as the site of a new "Soldiers' Home." In the meantime, the old bungalow standing in the compound is being repaired and will provide excellent temporary accommodation, pending official sanction of the larger scheme. In a large city like Bombay, which is permanently garrisoned, the need for some institution of the kind requires no emphasis. Beyond the institutions which are provided within the military limits, the soldier has no opportunities for recreation and social intercourse except such as are provided by public bars or billiard-rooms. Thus he is exposed to all the temptations which, in a big city, must inevitably meet him. General Greenfield was thoroughly alive to the danger, both as affecting the men of the Bombay Garrison and the many men who come into Bombay from other stations on furlough or to play in Hockey and Football Tournaments. "The great necessity for an institution of the kind," he wrote shortly before he sailed, "has been strongly borne in upon me." The project therefore is one which has strong claims upon public support. The Committee require funds urgently, as in a few days the old quarters must be vacated and the new must be made ready so that the work that has been progressing may not be interrupted. Money is needed at once both for furnishing the bungalow and for laying out the compound for tennis, badminton, bowls, quoits, etc. We can thoroughly commend this scheme to the generous consideration of our readers, and any subscriptions which may be received at this office we shall be glad to acknowledge and to forward to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. C. R. Marrett.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DODS.

THE death of Dr, Marcus Dods removes one of the most distinguished Biblical scholars of his day and generation, a man who received in Edinburgh much the same kind of academic recognition enjoyed by Professor Cheyne and Dr. Sanday, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. For the last twenty years Dr. Dods had been Professor of New Testament Theology in New College, Edinburgh, though on the death of Dr. Rainy in 1907, he united the work of his chair with the duties of the principalship. It is doubtful whether any one could have successfully followed Principal Rainy, probably the greatest ecclesiastic Scotland has produced since the age of John Knox with the exception of Chalmers, but Dr. Marcus Dods was the only possible successor. As a Bible Scholar he has left a noble mark on the literature of our time. His earlier published works deal largely with the Old Testament Prophecies and History, and it is remarkable what a fascination this field of research had for a number of his well-known contemporaries. About the same time that Dr. Dods was expounding the Minor Prophets, Professor Cheyne of Oxford began to publish his studies of Isaiah covering a period from as far back as 1868 down to 1899, when he published a revised text of the Prophecies. Dr. George Adam Smith, of Glasgow, whose father was at one time editor of the "Friend of India," also concentrated on Isaiah with such success that he was, and still is, affectionately known as Isaiah Smith. Another name should not be forgotten in company with these devoted scholars—that of Dr. James Hastings, the editor of the "Expository Times" and "Dictionary of the Bible" to which Cheyne, Sanday, Dods and Smith have made invaluable contributions. A brilliant constellation of talent—they have enriched the literature of the Bible with a stream of criticism which also bears upon it all the evidences of piety and reverence.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. M. Proes, P. W.D. Executive Engineer, Presidency, to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE Nawab of Malerkotla will visit Simla during the season and "Bothwell" has been engaged for him.

IT has been ruled that picric acid in process of manufacture shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE MARATHON CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

When writing last week, it was predicted that the Marathon Championship race at New York would be fought out by Longboat, Dorando and St. Yves and that the latter might create a surprise; consequently the victory of the Frenchman was not altogether unexpected to my readers. The real surprise was the improved showing of Shrubb, and for once he showed some judgment by running with his men in the early stages instead of trying to get away. With St. Yves out of the way, Shrubb might possibly have won and his performance in making something of a fight of it, when up against a better man, will lead Englishmen to think more of the effort than of many of his easy wins. As to the winner, his performance of running 26 miles 385 yards, on a heavy grass course, in 2 hours 40 mins 50 secs stamps him as a real champion. His 1 hour 57 mins 25 secs for 20 miles also compares favourably with the world's record, which is 1 hour 51 mins 54 secs. by G. Crossland (amateur) at Stamford Bridge (London) in 1894. The English amateur record for 25 miles on the track is 2 hours 33 mins 44 secs by G. A. Dunning at London in 1881, but there is little doubt, judging by Crossland's record, that many English amateurs could well beat 2 1-2 hours. It would be interesting to see St. Yves try conclusions with Appleby, and Aldridge of England at 15 or 20 miles and should Duncan also embrace professionalism, he will make all the cracks hustle. There is another Englishman, however, who the writer fancies could beat anyone in the world at 25 miles. This is a A.J. Robertson of Petersborough, winner of the National and International cross-country championships in 1908. To return a moment to the New York Marathon, Dorando (second) again proved himself a good man while the retirement of Longboat at 20 miles indicates that he is stale and confirms the opinion expressed after the race in which he beat Shrubb.

The "boom" in pedestrian matters may strike London about May, as the hot weather will put a stop to long distance racing in the States. We are promised two scratch races at 12 miles in London next month. The first will be at Stamford Bridge on May 8th when Wood, Duncan, Robertson, Bouin of France and others are expected to try for record. Two weeks later (at the Stadium) Shrubb, Appleby, Aldridge and another will, so it is advertised, try to cut the professional figures. The professionals will have the best track and it will be interesting to compare the running of the amateurs and professionals in the two events.

ALDRIDGE AND BOUCHARD.

There was only a small attendance to see Aldridge of England and Bouchard of France run their 15 miles match at Stamford Bridge (London) on Monday. It was a most unfavourable day, as though fine, there was a strong east wind blowing. As in the recent 20 kilometres race at Paris, the Englishman proved his superiority and the Redhill man is finding his old form. He made all his own running after two miles and finished strong and well in 1 hour 23mins 32 3-4 secs. This is 1min 32 3-4 secs. outside the professional record and nearly 3 1-2 min. slower than Appleby's amateur record, but no fais comparison can be made under the circumstancesr Aldridge is a good man and can be backed to run. anyone at 15, 20 or 25 miles.

AMATEUR ATHLETES.

R. E. Walker has apparently mapped out a nice little trip for the summer months. He is due in England on May 22nd and after staying until after the championship (July) proposes to visit Canada and the United States. The little Natal sprinter is yards faster than when he landed in England last summer and is now a sound 9 4-5 secs. man for the "100" and equal to 11 3-5 secs. for 120 yards, while he can also run a splendid "220". Sprinters rapidly come to the fore in the States, as instanced by Wefers, but at the moment Walker looks to have "everyone beat". Walker, by the way, is credited with saying he would not risk his reputation by running Rector in America unless a skilled and impartial starter held the pistol. He would be quite safe with George Turner of Philadelphia officiating, though Owens of Detroit did certainly beat them at the championships of America held at Washington in in 1890 when 9 4-5 secs. was first credited to an amateur. In that race Carey was closer to Owens at the finish than at 10 yards, while Westing (third) well beat Owens in the "220," in which the start was a good one. The best starters are, however, sometimes beaten and the famous Wilkinson saw Hull get a "flier" in the "100," and a Cantab do likewise in the hurdles, at the recent Oxford-Cambridge Sports.

ROWING.

It is a long time since the critics received such a "jar" as they got over the Inter-'Varsity Boat Race. The Dark Blues were (generally speaking) assailed right and left, but the laugh was with the Oxford crew at the finish. There is very little doubt the Cantabs were fit too early, and overworked during the latter stages of their training. Stuart is a perfect glutton for work and he probably overdid it. On the other hand, the Oxford men were always coming and their improvement after arriving at Putney was very marked. True they lacked the polish of their rivals, but there was strength, vim and dash about their rowing which led many to expect a great struggle. This it certainly was and the 1909 race will go down to history as one of the very best on record. Just fancy two crews rowing nearly three miles with only a few feet between them, each leading in turn. Bourne, the Oxford Stroke, showed splendid judgment and directly he observed his rivals were looking well baked (after passing Chiswick) he made his effort and it was soon all over, the advantage at the finish being given as 3 1-2 lengths, while the time on a slack tide was 19 mins. 50 secs. It is interesting to note that the Oxford crew was the heaviest on record, averaging 176 1-4lbs. while the average height and age of the Dark Blues was 6 feet 1inch and 21 5-8 years respectively. The lesson of the race is that it is better to be a bit under-trained and yet full of dash, than highly finished oarsmen but lacking in vim. It was as far back as 1829 when the rival Universities first contested a boat race and the Dark Blues led on the general results. The winning crew is a grand one and could be improved, therefore home sportsmen would feel very confident if the challenges from Harvard University and the Belgians were accepted. From what one can learn, however, there is not much chance of a race this summer, as the Oxford men don't fancy prolonging their training. Following the race, the Dark Blues proceeded to gunnery instruction—they being Territorials—and though little notice was taken of this, it is more to their credit than the victory in the boat race.

BOXING.

There were no fewer than 61 entries for the five amateur boxing championships decided at Alexandra Palace (London) on Wednesday. Only one holder turned up to defend his title, consequently new stars had a better chance of shining. The presence of competitors from France, Canada and Scotland added to the interest, and though none of them managed to win, all showed to advantage, particularly the Canadian. He was W. E. Finley, who wore the colours of the British United A. C. of Toronto and fought his way into the final of the Bantam Weights. He showed capital form against W. Hatchman and T. Morgan in the preliminaries, though his balance of points over the latter was small. The final brought him into opposition with J. Condon of London. The latter was taller and more scientific, but the Toronto man battled most pluckily, and though beaten on points, he gained his biggest cheer of the evening as a reward for his capital efforts.

Another visitor, in A. Mourier of France, had a tough opponent in C. Morris of London in their bout of the Feathers, but after trying hard for two rounds he retired. Morris was beaten by Arnold and the latter went down before A. H. Lambert of London in the final. A good man in F Grace, the Olympic Champion, scored in the Light Weights while W. Child (the only holder competing) won the Middles. He met Bousquet of France in the first series and the latter showed great pluck while taking no end of punishment during two rounds. The referee then stopped matters, as the Frenchman was clearly beaten, but his ovation on leaving the ring must have been some solace. The Heavy-Weight was disappointing, C. Brown proving successful from a poor entry.

AMONG THE PROFESSIONALS.

Johnnie Summers and Jimmy Britt had a chat this week, when the Englishman gave his word that his next engagement should be with the talented Californian, so he is not likely to meet Owen Moran just yet. We are all looking forward to the Gunner Moir vs. Ian Hague match at the National Sporting Club, and good reports of their condition are coming along. It will not surprise sportsmen of London should efforts be made to bring the winner into opposition with Sam Langford, whom neither McVea nor Jeannette seem anxious to meet. Followers of the fistic art are wondering what will be Tommy Burns's next announcement. Since his defeat we have heard "It was his last fight," "He would like to meet Johnson again," "He was going to show his ability as an actor-manager," and now the latest is that he is willing to take on Stanley Ketchell of Kaufmann.

FOOTBALL.

The English representatives played splendid football in the International against Scotland at the Crystal Palace and well deserved their victory. The Scots were highly scientific in their mid-field play, but seldom got near the English goal. On the other hand, the home forwards were constantly breaking away, and Wall of Manchester United distinguished himself by scoring from a corner inside three minutes, while he added another goal a quarter of an hour later. The victory enables England to win the International Championship with a clean sweep. Further it is the first time on record the winners have gone through the Internationals without having a goal scored against them. England gained 6 points for victories over Wales, Ireland and Scotland, the goals being 8 to 0. Wales finished second, 2 wins and 1 defeat—4 points—with Scotland 1 win and 2 defeats and Ireland 3 defeats following as written.

League matters are much as they were a week ago, West Bromwich Albion, Bolton and Tottenham all winning last Saturday, consequently the position of the leaders in the Second Division remains the same. We are having a big fight among the bottom clubs in the First League and the following five are in danger of going down to the Second Division :—Woolwich 30 points for 34 games, Bury 29 for 34, Chelsea 27 for 32, Bradford 24 for 31, Leicester 21 for 31.

THE TURF.

A letter has just been received from Mr. J. Hennessy, the owner of Lutteur III, in which he expresses his regret at not seeing his horse win the Grand National. He was compelled to return to France on the day prior to the race, for the purpose of attending a friend's funeral, and in consequence "missed five minutes I should never live again" as he so ably puts it. It is passing strange that the owners of the Lincoln and Grand National winners were unable to see their horses win, the former (though present) being deprived of that pleasure through his blindness.

There was an incident at a meeting recently which reads peculiar. Lord Carnarvon was doubly represented in a race and little Howard (on the pace-maker) narrowly beat the animal which Lord Carnarvon had declared to win with. The jockey was hauled before the stewards and asked to give an explanation "as to why he won." His explanation was considered satisfactory and yet one cannot help but feel there is something absurd about asking a jockey why he won.

Racing lately has only been of a minor character, yet full of interest. There was an American success at Nottingham, where Mr. H. P. Whitney's Oversight beat 24 rivals in the Little John Plate. The winner started at 20 to 1 and was well handled by J. H. Martin, who got his mount home by a length. The American owner named has a fine string of horses in training, and now that he has "opened the ball," we shall probably have to chronicle further victories shortly. The Newark Plate served to show that Kaffir Chief is still capable of winning, Mr. F. Barnard's aged gelding beating his eight rivals in good style. A rare turn up was seen in the Wellford Selling Plate in which S. Avila rode his father's filly Mary B. and ran away from the others. There was some spirited bidding for the winner, which was knocked down to Mr. H. Lytham for 310 guineas.

IN GENERAL.

Inman (rec. 2000) just beat Stevenson (scratch) by 211 points in their match of 9000 up.

A fine struggle was seen at Lord's ground between the North and South in the annual Lacrosse match, the Northerners winning by 9 goals to 4.

The British motor-boat Wolsley-Siddeley II, which is 15 metres long and fitted with motors of 750 b.p., covered the 50 kilometres (31 miles 123 yards) in the Prix de Monte Carlo race in 49 mins. 4-5 secs. The French boat Panhard-Levassor was only beaten by 14 secs. but the Dixie II and Standard (United States) experienced trouble.

That veteran cyclist Nat Butler of America was a competitor in a 50 kilometres paced race at Paris on Sunday and finished third to Guignard and Darragon.

Harley Davidson and Alley Moore of America met for a third time (in London) in a two miles roller-skating race at Earls Court on Saturday. It was a fine struggle, Davidson again winning.

Sculling ought to "boom" now that Durand of Toronto and Webb (the ex-champion) of New Zealand want to try conclusions with R. Arnst, the present champion, while Ernest Barry may be heard from shortly.

THE LATE MR. CROFTON, I. C. S.

THE late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, whose sudden death at Ahmednagar, from cholera we announced in yesterday's paper, was one of the most able and popular men of the Indian Civil Service, which he joint in October 1897. He was a B. A. (Cantab,) and on his first arrival in this country in November 1898, was placed under the Collector of Ahmednagar to learn the routine of official business. In May 1898, Mr. Crofton was transferred to the Poona district as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate; and in June 1899, in a similar capacity, to the Khandesh district. He soon earned a reputation as an earnest and able worker, who took a deep interest in revenue problems; and in September 1900, to mark the Government appreciation of his ability, he was brought down to Bombay and was entrusted with very responsible work—the compilation of the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1899-1900. Another gratifying instance of the appreciation of his ability occurred soon after, when he was placed on special duty in the Bombay Secretariat in connection with the revision of the Establishments of District and Subordinate Courts in the Bombay Presidency till January 1901.

In the latter month, Mr. Crofton was transferred to fresh fields in the Nasik District, where, till May 1902, he worked with ability and zeal as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, During the same period, he served as Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon, and also officiated as Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent at Surgana. He then had a furlough on medical certificate to Europe; and on his return to this country in June 1903, worked with renewed zeal at Poona and at Nasik; and also officiated as Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent at Surgana, Mr. Crofton had another long furlough to Europe from July 1906 to December 1907; and since his return to this country in the latter month, had been working with abilily and zeal as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednagar, the same district where he commenced his official career. The deepest sympathy is felt for his widow.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY leaves for Simla at 12-50 p.m. on Saturday next. The departure will be private.

M. PAUL DOUMER will be again put forward, says the "Bystander," as candidate on the expiry of M. Fallieres's term of office. His idea is that England, France, and Russia should become firm allies and take the hegemony of Europe out of the hands of Germany, claim back Alsace-Lorraine, and force her, under penalty of immediate warfare, to reduce her armaments, make Austria give up Trieste and Fiume to Italy, and Bosnia-Herzegovina to Turkey, and, in fact, keep the whole world for a time in such a ferment that if emotion can do anything for a great era, Europe would have it.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

PARLIAMENT AND NEW COUNCILS.

Procedure to be Adopted.

THE STATUS OF DEPORTEES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons last night the India Councils Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Hobhouse intimated that Government would welcome a compromise obviating discussion by Parliament of each creation of an Executive Council.

With reference to the deportees, he admitted that the Executive ought to have the power of exclusion. Individual and exceptional cases would be the subject of consultation between the Home and Indian Governments.

Reuter's Agency understands that the compromise with regard to the Executive Councils will provide that the proclamation creating an Executive Council shall lie on the table of the House for the customary period and shall be subject to disallowance if a resolution to this effect is carried.

Later.

The House of Lords will undoubtedly accept a compromise with regard to the Indian Executive Councils.

There was considerable discussion in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the interpretation of the telegram from the Viceroy, quoted by Mr. Hobhouse on the 20th instant in Committee on the Bill, with reference to representation of Mahomedans. **Mr. Hobhouse yesterday explained that there had been considerable misunderstanding on the subject.** Elections would be conducted wherever possible upon the basis of separate representation of the Mahomedan community, but the different customs, traditions and social conditions appeared to render it impossible to apply a uniform system for the purpose of carryiug out the principle of a separate electorate. The difficulties encountered were not necessarily permanent or fundamental, and every effort would be made by the Indian and Home Governments to remove any obstacles to the fulfilment of their pledges.

Mr. Balfour urged that it ought to be made plain in the Bill that communities in India could not be regarded as homogeneous. It was not enough simply to count heads.

Ultimately an amendment moved by Lord Ronaldshay providing for fixed ratio of Mussalmans and Hindus on all representative bodies and for an exclusively Mahomedan electorate for any seat assigned in Mahomedan country was withdrawn.

Mahomedan Representations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Lord Morley's India Councils Bill has aroused immense interest among the Mahomedans and meetings are being held everywhere to urge their claims for separate representation.

One of the most important of these meetings was held at the historic town of Murshidabad on Sunday last, under the presidency of Nawab Jehandar Mirza, cousin of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The object of the meeting was to hold a conference of representatives, while the meeting was of a thoroughly representative character, for cultivators and noblemen alike were represented.

On Saturday there was a preliminary meeting when the "Anjuman-i-Musulman-i-Bengala" was formed, the objects of which are "For the Mahomedan community, to protect its interests and generally to further the Moslem cause."

Among the resolutions carried were the following :—

"That in the opinion of the Anjuman, no scheme of reform will be acceptable to Mahomedan, which does not provide for separate election by them of their own representatives and does not give them, in view of their political and historical importance, an adequate number of seats, in addition to those due to them for their numerical strength."

"2. That this Anjuman favours the re-insersion of Clause 3 of the Reform Bill, but earnestly prays that the just and legitimate claims which Mahomedans have to a fair share of representation in the Provincial Executive Councils should not be overlooked. That, while gratefully thanking Government and rejoicing at its generous policy of taking the Indian community in its confidence, as shown by the appointment of an Indian as the Law Member, the Anjuman, at the same time, views with regret the non-appointment of a Mahomedan also to the Viceregal Executive Council, and earnestly prays for the appointment of a Mahomedan member to the said Council."

A resolution was also passed to provide funds to encourage Mahomedan youths to acquire scientific, technical and agricultural proficiency.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Bengal Government on the subject of the enlargement of the Legislative Councils. In a long letter they say that as Advisory Councils are not be created it is now of profound importance that in the Legislative Councils European interests should be given a numerical representation more in keeping with their extent and their influence, and so far as Provincial Councils are concerned the decision of the Secretary of State to dispense with an official majority will, it is hoped, make this feasible. Further on they say: "The Committee are clearly of opinion that the extent to which European commerce and industry are to be represented needs to be defined." They do not hesitate therefore to repeat and to emphasize their former suggestion, that the planting community, the manufacturing industries of Northern India and the commercial interest of Madras should have separate representation on the Imperial Council. These members might be appointed in the manner already indicated.

In regard to Eastern Bengal and Assam, it is in the opinion of the Committee of the highest importance that there should be two commercial members in the Eastern Bengal Council. But their contention is that the vastly greater trade interests of Bengal cannot be adequately represented by three members. There ought surely to be some relation between the number of representatives and the magnitude of the interests at stake, and if two seats are to be allotted to European commerce in Council for the new province, a demand for five seats in the Bengal Council cannot be characterised as other than moderate.

Lastly, the Committee say the jute mill industry of Bengal is, in the opinion of this Chamber, equally entitled to distinct recognition. The Committee would therefore strongly urge that their previous proposals should be reconsidered and adopted. In other words, that the Chamber should be empowered to elect a second member as representing the jute industry and to some extent other manufacturing industries also.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPLOSION IN A SUBMARINE.

Many Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, April 27.

An explosion occurred on the Italian submarine "Foca" at Naples yesterday. Seven were killed and thirteen wounded. The vessel was sunk to prevent further explosions.

SMUGGLING INTO EGYPT.

Accused Soldier Released.

LONDON, April 26.

The non-commissioned officer and other persons alleged to have been implicated in the smuggling of opium and hashish, *via* Malta into Egypt, have been released, it is believed, in accordance with the instructions of the War Office.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

The Trade via Irkutsk.

LONDON, April 26.

A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that the abolition of free importation of Chinese goods *via* Irkutsk has been postponed to January 1910.

THE CANTON-HANKAU LOAN.

China's Reply to Britain's Protest.

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, replying to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the Chinese Government replied on the 14th of April to the British protest of the 7th of April, in connection with the conclusion of the loan with Germany for the construction of the Canton-Hankau Railway, generally defending its action but not touching upon Great Britain's contention that the action constituted a breach of agreement. This had been pointed out to the Chinese Government.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS AND VISITS.

LONDON, April 26.

King Edward, after meeting King Victor Emmanuel at Naples, will most probably go to Corfu to visit the Kaiser. The latter goes to Malta on the 9th of May for several days.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of Professor Marcus Dods of Edinburgh.

[Professor Dods was the United Free Church Professor of New Testament theology at Edinburgh, a post he had held since 1889. Born in Northumberland, son of a Scottish Clergyman, he was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University and entered the Church in 1858. His publications were: The Prayer that Teaches to Pray, 1863; The Epistles to the Seven Churches, 1865; Israel; Iron Age, 1874; Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ, 1877; Handbook on Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, 1879; Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, 1880; Handbook on Genesis, 1882; Commentary on Thessalonians, 1882; Parables of our Lord, 1883, 1885; Why be Religious? 1896: How to become like Christ, 1897; The Gospel according to St. John, in the Expositor's Greek Testament, 1897; Genesis, John, 1 Corinthians, in Expositor's Bible; The Bible, its Origin and Nature (Bross Lectures), (1904) and numerous articles in publications of various kinds.]

DEATH OF MR. E. H. AITKEN.

An Old Bombayite.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of Mr. E. H. Aitken of the Bombay Civil Service.

[Edward Hamilton Aitken, whose death at the early age of 58 will be greatly regretted by old residents of Bombay, was best known to fame as a great writer on natural history. Under the "nom-de-plume" of "Eha" he contributed many interesting articles. Most of these subsequently found themselves in book form, the principal publications being "Tribes on my Frontier," "Behind the Bungalow," "A Naturalist on the Prowl," "Five windows of the Soul," and "The Common Birds of Bombay." The late Mr. Aitken was born at Satara in 1851, where his father, the Revd. James Aitken, was a Free Church Missionary. He was educated at Bombay and Poona, and headed the list in the B. A. and M. A. Examinations of the Bombay University. He won the Homjee Cursetjee Prize (poem) in 1880 and was Latin Reader in the Deccan College from 1880 to 1886. He then entered the Customs and Salt Department and after serving in various parts of the Presidency, retired in 1907.]

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

Final Siege of the Yildiz Garrison.

THE SULTAN DEPOSED.

SUCCESSOR PROCLAIMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 26.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Ministry has resigned.

Parliament returned from San Stefano and will consider the fate of the Sultan in its secret session.

LONDON, April 27.

The final act in the siege of Yildiz was enacted yesterday morning when the Sultan's personal fusiliers and body-servants, who had hitherto remained unyielding, hauled down the red flag in face of an overwhelming display of force. They fled but were arrested. The search of the city continues most vigorously. It is estimated that ten thousand prisoners have been taken since Saturday.

A telegram from Constantinople states that Parliament is sitting in secret, while crowds throng the approaches to the building.

The proclamation of Reshad Effendi as Sultan is expected momentarily.

Three courts-martial are sitting in Constantinople.

The proclamation issued by Chevket Pasha declares that instigators of the recent crimes will be exterminated as the worst enemies of the country.

Three hundred Constitutionalists, killed in the fighting, have been buried in a common grave.

Owing to the statement of Chevket Pasha that military arrangements in the capital are still incomplete, Parliament has requested the Cabinet to remain in office for a few days.

Later.

A later telegram from Constantinople states: A salute of 101 guns has been fired to proclaim the new Sultan.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

The Battleship "Neptune."

NEW DOCK FOR "DREADNOUGHTS."

LONDON, April 27.

The Cabinet has consented that steps shall be taken at Portsmouth to expedite the launch of the new battleship "Neptune" of the "Dreadnought" type, to allow "Neptune's" successor to be laid down on the same slip several weeks in advance of the programme. Government is negotiating for the construction of a dock for "Dreadnoughts" on the Humber.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Dirigible Balloons and Aeroplanes Ordered.

LONDON, April 27.

The Commonwealth has ordered six dirigible balloons and six aeroplanes.

TRAIN WRECKING IN BENGAL.

Another Futile Attempt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27

Another attempt at train wrecking was made on Sunday afternoon last, on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Two iron chairs were placed on the line between Diamond Harbour and Basuldangah stations, No. 117 up train, which contained several European passengers, passing over them. No damage was done. The Railway Police are investigating the matter.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Promotions and Transfers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Mr. Palmer, Director of Construction, Telegraph Department, has proceeded on long leave. Mr. Ford has relieved him as Director of Construction, Mr. Kenyon becoming Deputy Director of Construction.

Mr. Thomas, from Madras, has gone to Calcutta as Deputy Director of Traffic, Mr. Macrae, from Lucknow, succeeding Mr. Thomas in Madras.

The other Superintendents of Telegraphs who have gone on leave, are Mr. Landon, from Gujerat, where he has been relieved by Babu Sunder Singh, and Mr. C. Babington, from Arrakan, where he has been relieved by Mr. Bagshaw.

Mr. Brokenshaw, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who has been seriously ill with enteric at Mussoorie, is, his friends will be glad to hear, somewhat better.

It is proposed to run the Baraich famine works, in the United Provinces, by civil agency, the relief operations being thereby transferred to the local district authorities, who may be supposed to be in the best position for deciding the nature of help required by the sufferers.

More than forty military officers and others, including the Earl of Dunmore, have been fined 7s. 6d. each at Farnham for riding horses and bicycles on footpaths, and the chairman of the Bench said he would write to the General Officer commanding on the subject.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Henry Maclean, of Lazonby, Cumberland, and Miss Rosamund May de Courcy Hamilton, second daughter of Mr. Henry de Courcy Hamilton, late of Montserrat and Ceylon.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 26.

On Saturday afternoon the first social event of the season took place. Major and Mrs. Jameson were "at home" at the tennis courts, whilst the tennis players gathered to play for two pretty prizes presented by the host and hostess of the evening. The tournament, which was played on American lines, was quite a big one but two ladies short Major Woolridge and Mr. Turnbull, who were the two who arranged matters, had to be drawn out. Mrs. Blair and Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Furse and Mr. Marsh drew in the number of games they made but it was too dark for them to play off the finish, which in consequence will be played on Wednesday next. H. E. the Governor's band performed a nice selection of music for the spectators, who also had tea provided for them and players and onlookers seemed to be enjoying themselves, especially when eating the strawberry cake.

It is still very cool and almost cold here, the evenings bringing a chilly breeze as the sun goes down. A few mornings ago a thick mist enveloped the hill, coming much earlier than usual, as it generally is a forerunner of the rains at the end of May; but this has disappeared again, and the mornings are clear and bright and beautiful, and well repay the early risers. The mist however did us all a good turn, as the birds have begun to sing, bul-buls, thrushs and school-boys are all rejoicing in the jungles, while jungle-fowl's cry is often to be heard, and they are often to be seen. I have never seen so many about as this year, but however many I see I do not think I shall ever witness such a pretty scene as I saw a few years ago. It was a little later in the season, May was half over and I was out a walk with my dog. He loved rummaging in the jungles whilst I gazed at the views from the path. I sat watching him scent about, his tail stiff with pleasure and a Bohemian air on, when he suddenly gave a cry of delight and started hunting a trail. I looked ahead of him and saw a little jungle hen with a tiny fluffy chicken at her side. I nearly whistled Pat off, as I did not want him to ruthlessly kill the chick, whose short legs would never be able to outrun him; but the little speckled mother had descried danger before me and I saw her picking up leaves and burying her young one, as the robins buried the Babes in the wood. Then she ran quietly at first not away to my astonishment, but straight at Pat' when he would see her she suddenly started away in a hurry, talking danger cries loud and harsh, and of course Pat followed her until she was many yards away and high up amongst the tree branches. Pat soon came back to me panting and lay at my feet in a companionable way. In three or four minutes I saw through the jungle growth the little mother come cautiously back to her buried chick and after a quick disinterment take it on her broad little back and run quietly into a more dense jungle. It was a prettier scene to see than it seems. The fat old cocks with their red combs and speckled feathers strutting about the paths and crowing, scuttle away in the bracken and scrubb bush as Pat's successor dashes after them.

On Monday Mr. Morison will be "at home" in the Badminton Courts in the morning, and afterwards on Thursdays there will be a succession of Badminton mornings, Mrs. Batchelor and Mrs. Arthur being the hostesses for the following weeks.

A golf tournament commences on Tuesday for men on their own links, and for the ladies on theirs. The ladies are no longer allowed on the men's links in the evenings as there are too many players, but they have been given the privilege of playing on them any morning and Friday evenings. The tournament is for medal play, and the entrance is 8 annas a card; in the two days set for the tournament one can have as many cards as one likes to buy, and go round as often as one wishes. I think if any one does not win on his first rounds the number of his rounds should be put up with his score. A notice of this kind would be encouraging to players: "Mr. S. played morning noon and night for two days and the second day at noon his score being 33 and 30 (Bogey 36) he wins the tournament." And for the ladies: "Mrs A. breakfasted on the golf links, played before and after, took a siesta in the new chuppar hut (erected for the golfers' coats), after which she played again. As her first scores were 39 and 44 and her last were 49 and 52, her energy was unrepaid. Mrs. B. was second with a score of 44 and 45 minus her handicap. Only one card was returned by this lady who played late in the evening when it was cool."

The polo tournament commences on the 7th of May, and there are to be two days' racing. Six teams have entered so far, mostly from Poona; General Alderson is bringing a team, the Gunners from Kirkee, the 127th Baluchis, the Sappers and Pioneers a joint team from East Kirkee. The polo ground is looking very nice. All the grass that has been sown in previous years has taken root well, and the ground is being rolled daily. Many silvery shrubs have grown up round the ground on the sides where there are steep banks which give the ground from the spectators' point of view a safer look, but really there was always plenty of room to pull up ponies before they reached the railings.

There will be a dance at the Club in the polo-race week and there are rumours of a private one. So with these prospects before us we hope to have a gay season, even if it is a late one.

W. A.

THE SATARA BOMB CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, April 27.

At to-day's hearing of the Bomb Case the prosecution examined the Assistant to the Police Inspector-General, Mr. Guider. He narrated how he came to Satara last December and January under the Inspector-General's instructions and how he directed the investigations into the present crime.

In cross-examination witness deposed that there were some agitators in Satara, and that Phansalkar was professed to be so.

Witness Ramji, a constable, was next examined and gave a wearisome account of his hunt in search of accused Kondi. The Court then rose for tiffin.

THE KOTAPAKONDA RIOTS

Accused before the Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 27.

Before Mr. F. W. R. Robertson, I. C. S., Head Assistant Magistrate, Guntur, fifty-eight persons, chiefly Reddies, Kummas and Telegas, residents of certain villages in the Narasarowpet, Satanapalli and Guntur taluqs, were charged by the special police sent to investigate the above case with various offences committed at Kotapakonda during the last Sivarathri festival, which took place on 18th February. The charges are under sections 148, 302, 307, 436, etc., I. P. C., for rioting, mischief by fire, and murder, against all the accused. The accused were divided into three batches. The first batch was brought up for enquiry yesterday when the evidence of several witnesses was taken and cross-examination reserved.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Seven Passengers Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 27.

A serious railway accident occurred at Shershah Station, N.-W. Railway, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The engine of the No. 7 up mail collided with third class carriages and the mail van while shunting and seven passengers were severely injured.

REVIEWS.

"The Compleat Benedict or Marriage in Brinland," by Law-Lacey,—(Elliot Stock).—This is a pretty story of an ideal marriage. Many things are absolutely necessary to bring married life to this ideal state. Tastes in common, good health, plenty of money and a large share of common sense are a few of the requisites. These all appear to have been possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Brin in the story. How well Mr. Brin understood women! The Brins had just arrived at Aix-Les-Bains. Mrs. Brin, very tired after long, hot journey remarked: "I will just let you know Brin, if this is the sort of weather you expect me to enjoy, that I just shan't. Heat makes me as cross as two sticks, as you know or at least you ought to. Well, you've brought me here, and I tell you I shall sulk," said her ladyship in high delight at her resolution. "Yes, I shall sulk until—well, until there is a cool breeze." "Breeze enough," muttered Mr. Brin to himself, "must get the little woman round somehow. Nothing like shops. Will try shops, and talk blouses to her," and so armed with this weapon of self-defence, he escorted his madame past the best shops. . . . "Look! look! Mr. Brin," cried the small woman. "'Tis a very dream of a hat, and all my colours, too, and oh, you are a dear, and just you wait here and I will go in and price it; specs it will be very ruinous." The hat after all was only eighty-five francs, which Mr. Brin gladly paid to have his wife her bright and happy self again. Another incident will also show the unusual amiability of Mr. Brin. The old family lawyer called one day and asked Mr. Brin if he still had the old parchment, which he was always wanting to throw away as useless. "If you can produce the deed, I'll produce £1,000 a year for you, all in the funds." So he goes to the door. "Mrs. Brin" he shouted. "Mrs. Brin, you're wanted, badly wanted, Mr. Peagon's here clean off his head with joy. Brought us £1000 a year; so come down and see him, and bring old parchment with you." Mrs. Brin on hearing the last sentence turned pale and giddy. "Bring old parchment with you!" What was she to do? What could she say? "Coming Mr. Brin, coming.' She called down in a strange small voice; and the next minute found herself in the smoking room being violently shaken by the hands by Mr Peagon. "'Pon my word" said Mr. Brin turning to Mr. "Peagon" "I believe the little woman is quite knocked over at your news. . . ." "And now my dear," added Mr. Peagon, when he had finished his tale, "all we want is that stupid old parchment, as you always would call it; run up my dear and bring it down." Mrs. Brin didn't move. "I'll go for you young 'un" said Mr. Brin, rising from his chair with a dim sense something was wrong. "I'll go for it young 'un if you will tell me where you have put it." "I can't," gasped Mrs. Brin. "Can't" shrieked Mr. Peagon. "No," murmured Mrs. Brin. "Lost it?" Shouted Peagon, "No." murmured Mrs. Brin. "Then I'll be bound you 've burnt it!" snapped out Mr. Peagon in his most irascible way. "No," again murmured Mrs. Brin, now almost reduced to tears. "Well, do you know where it is?" asked Mr. Peagon, putting on a severe look of cross-examination. "Well, no. That is not quite, only partially I mean—I mean—well. Oh, it is so dreadful and I can't explain, and I won't." And with that the little woman fled out of the room and sought refuge in her boudoir. Mr. Peagon looked across at Mr. Brin with perplexity written in every line of his face. "What does it mean?" The two sat in solemn silence. The moments slipped by. Presently Mr. Brin raised his head; he had heard the sound of feet. The next moment the door opened gently, and a little woebegone figure stood before them. "Please, I have come to own up." Mr. Brin put out one hand; the little woman sniggled her waist round it and leant against his arm. "Please, Mr. Brin you won't scold or let Mr. Peagon be angry with me, because really I did not think I was doing any harm, and you always said the old thing would never be any good. Now didn't you Mr. Brin? You did, now you know you did, and it is just as much your fault as mine, and of course I was so proud of my strawberry, jam, etc., etc," "And so,' cut in Mr. Brin, "you used old parchment for covering the jampots?" Mr. Peagon ejaculated. Mr. Brin rolled back in his armchair convulsed with laughter, and a very wee woman was nearly squeezed to death. With such a husband could marriage be anything but delightful?

"My Lady of Shadows" by John Oxenham—(Methuen and Co.)—There is one remarkable incident in this book. The heroine Mary Dustan is married three times over to the same man and all in about six months. It is rather an extraordinary story. There is a wicked villain, who steals his children from their mother, who has returned with them to her own people. Wonderfully clever schemes are carried through without a mistake and the children disappear. Then the finding of them follows. It is rather like a detective story, very interesting reading and full of excitement of all sorts.

The Palanpur Directory.—(Praja Bandhu Printing Works, Ahmedabad).—Volume 2 of the Palanpur Agency Directory which has been compiled by Mr. Framroz Sorabji Master, B.A., second clerk to the Political Agent, has just been issued. It forms a bulky volume of over 750 pages and is well-bound in red boards. Its contents consist on a large selection of notifications and Government resolutions numbering nearly 1,200 in all which were chosen from an original selection of about 2,000 by Captain W. P. M. Wood, the late Assistant Political Agent. The majority of these are printed in both English and Gujrati, and the others in one of these two languages only according to the community to which it is likely to be of greater interest. The volume is divided into three sections, the first containing the Agency Courts Fee schedule and the Heirship Certificate Act, the second Government Orders and resolutionr on many subjects arranged in alphabetical order, and the third tests of villages, mileage lists and a record of principal events. The book is well arranged and should be of great service to lawyers, merchants and others doing business in the Agency.

ASSAULT BY THE POLICE.

Exemplary Punishment Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Mr. Basanta Krishna Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly, has sentenced Sub-Inspector Shaik Sabarjan to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and Lall Barik, a duffadar, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for assaulting one Boodnath Masaut during a *mela* at a temple on the 26th February last.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 27.

The Government of India have decided that the grant of prizes to British soldiers for skill in cookery is to be discontinued for the reason that British cavalry and infantry units and brigades and groups of Royal Artillery are now provided with sergeants and master cooks who have been trained by Government.

It is now settled that Colonel Harris, I.M.S., will act for Colonel Lukis, in charge of the Calcutta Medical College, and Colonel Drury for Colonel Harris.

Colonel Townsend, R.A., having proceeded to England on six months' leave, Major Tomkins, R.A., has taken over charge of the Jubbulpore Gun Carriage Factory.

Information has now been received at Simla confirming the report that General Sclater goes to Quetta. The appointments to succeed General Sclater at Lucknow, also to fill the Bangalore Command, are not yet settled.

The re-armament of the Field Artillery is now complete and owing to the great advance in the character and extent of the output of the batteries in recent years a large number of the batteries have received guns and vehicles wholly of Indian manufacture.

THE HAJ COMMITTEE.

Poor Pilgrims and the Haj.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest and pleasure a number of contributions on the subject of the Haj, the Hajees, and the Haj Committee. The central theme in all these contributions is the Haj Committee and its work. It was supposed by many that the creation of such a body as the Haj Committee would prove a panacea for all the evils under which the Hajis were labouring. While not denying the incontrovertible fact that there is a considerable improvement in the condition of the Hajis, it must be admitted that a good deal more remains to be done and that there is ample room for further changes and suggestions to still more add to the comfort of this much suffering class of a vast section of His Majesty's pious and innocent subjects.

The Committee was ushered into existence about six months ago. Though the time at its disposal was very short, it has been able to do much solid and valuable work. Much credit is due to Mr. Gell, the Official President of the Committee, for his very hearty co-operation and sympathetic attitude. He not only worked hard at a considerable expense of time and labour to ensure the success of the Haji Committee's work, but also placed the services of his experienced clerks at the disposal of the Committee. Always ready to give advice, he was equally prompt in carrying out the suggestions of the Committee. The accomplishment of the present work of the Committee must, therefore, be attributed in a great degree to his tact, ability and the confidence he inspired amongst his colleagues on the Committee as well as amongst the Mahomedan public of Bombay.

One of the complaints of those who write on this subject is that the Committee is doing its work very slowly. These critics forget that the Committee was summoned into existence only about six months ago and that it has a short time before it. It was not possible for the Committee to view over all the grievances of the Hajis at one sight and devise remedies at a heat and within a short compass of time. The Committee forms a respectable and constitutional body and can approach this question only after full enquiries into the matter. Moreover, the grievances of the Hajis are not confined to India alone, but range themselves into various classes in different places. Firstly the Committee has to look to and inquire into a variety of interests, circumstances, and disabilities of the Hajis not only in Bombay but all over India. I may add in this connection that special precautions are to be taken, and arrangements made on behalf of them in Bombay, as it is the only port of embarkation. Secondly the Committee has to look to their troubles and discomforts on the Sea during their voyage from Bombay to Camaran and Jeddah, the port of landing. Thirdly it has to pay special attention to their hardships in Arabian territory. Patience and co-operation on the part of every Mussalman will certainly accelerate success in the work of the Committee. Mere criticism without co-operation will only breed misunderstanding and misconception of the aim and methods of work of the Committee, and will never be of any use in removing the disabilities of the Hajis.

Before proceeding further I cannot help drawing the attention of the Mahomedan public to the rush of poor pilgrims every year. Their number is increasing yearly. Indigency is no bar to them. Sometimes they throw themselves on the lap of chance and trust to uncertain means of support on the way. Sometimes indiscriminate acts of charity of a few wealthy Mahomedans remove the only difficulty of paying the passage money and act as a spur to many of them to brave the dangers of visiting the Holy land, an opportunity of seeing which they were perhaps constantly waiting for. My suggestion is that the Committee ought to take steps to acquaint the Mussalman public throughout India with all the dangers and hardships the Hajis have to undergo and to inform them that poor Hajis cannot expect charitable assistance as before unless they show sufficient means with them. Already the well-to-do people are withholding their hand on account of the increasing number of this class of pilgrims. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has raised a timely protest in a letter which was forwarded to the Haji Committee through the Local Government. Her Highness has sounded a note, which, I trust, will be taken up by all the well-wishers of the community. I cannot do better than quote the letter of Her Highness: "I have every hope that the question of relief and repatriation of such destitute Indians will be taken up by the Mahomedans of India, and if an association is formed with the object in view I shall be only too glad to make an annual donation to its funds. It would not, however, be wrong in my opinion if those who have the welfare of the pilgrims at heart went to the very root of the trouble and took steps to ensure that destitute pilgrims did not leave the Indian shores. I knew that in a religious matter and that, too, of such importance, great caution should be exercised in regard to any measures that are proposed, but much good is bound to result if the Mahomedan Chiefs exercise great supervision, and see to it that only such people leave their States as are not likely to be a burden to others, and a discredit to their community, and if the Memons and other ship-owning classes of Bombay put a stop to the practice of carrying destitute pilgrims free or at least undertake also to carry such passengers back. In my opinion careful attempts should be made in both directions, viz: organisation of relief as well as discouragement of destitute intending pilgrims. I have consulted the Ulemas and taken the necessary steps in the latter direction. Every intending pilgrim will in future have to take a permit from the City Magistrate, who, before he endorses it, will satisfy himself as to the 'condition' of the applicant. This I hope will have the desired effect as far as the pilgrims of my State are concerned. But should an Association be eventually formed with a view to afford the necessary relief to the destitute pilgrims in Arabia, I shall consider it my duty to make an annual donation to its funds."

The above quotation shows how masterly and carefully the whole subject has been dealt with by Her Highness. The Committee, however, cannot deal with the subject with an equal amount of freedom as it is a responsible body and as it is careful to see that the religious susceptibilities of the Mahomedans are not wounded. The Committee after some discussion resolved that the Begum be informed that the Haji Committee had been constituted to assist the pilgrims and to see to the repatriation of such as were stranded at Jeddah. The Committee though at present engaged in minimising the hardships of the Hajis in other directions would have soon to take up the question of destitute and stranded Hajis, and consequently would be in need of funds to carry out that aim. The Begum's present assurance, therefore, to give an annual donation towards that charitable object, was very opportune and had been received with satisfaction. The Committee sincerely hoped that Her Highness's noble example would be followed by all Mahomedans and the Mahomedan Chiefs and notables in particular. The Committee had resolved to constitute two funds—permanent and temporary. All contributions to the permanent fund would be vested with the Accountant General and all donations given for the immediate use and relief of Hajis would rest with the Committee's treasurers. The income of the permanent fund and the temporary donations would be utilized by the Committee in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

It was further resolved to inform the Begum that while fully sympathising with Her Highness's desire to discourage destitute pilgrims from proceeding to the Haj, the Committee felt it would not be justified in assuming the responsibility of suggesting any active steps to be taken or of tendering any advice to the Mussalman community on such a grave and delicate religious question. The Committee however hoped that the Mussalman public would themselves realise the advantages and benefits of Her Highness's suggestion on that point.

I sincerely hope that the Mahomedan public will realise themselves the dangers that arise out of encouraging the pilgrimage of the poor people. I would go further and say that all the Local Governments ought to take steps for making known to all the Mahomedans the difficulties a Haj has to encounter, if he were to disregard this wholesome advice.—Yours, etc.,

KAZI KABIRUDDIN.

Mazagon, April 25.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place between Arthur, eldest son of Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Indian Army, and Ina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Michael Heneage, Coldstream Guards, of Carleton, Ayr, N. B.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GROWING CONFIDENCE.

London's Transport Companies.

THE PLATINUM INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 8.

GROWING CONFIDENCE.

Has any investor, who is not convinced of the great improvement in the intrinsic conditions of Stock Exchange business, looked of late at the question of new investment issues made during recent months? Many of them proved a fiasco, so far as public applications were concerned. Underwriters were left with large proportions, but owing to the difficulty of employing funds remuneratively, they did not object to shouldering the burden against the inevitable improvement and growing public demand. Glancing down the list of the stocks of these new issues, there is scarcely one that does not stand at a good premium, and some at substantial premiums. The Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per cent. Debentures are still at a discount of 1 1-4, but that will not be for long. The Guayaquil and Quito issue is at 1 1-2 discount, but that is not of course, outside the speculative category. The Anglo-Argentine Trams 4 per cent. issue [illegible] no better than "par." Outside these there [illegible] mostly premiums ruling, and this fact is indicative of the glut of investment money, and is of good omen for the stock markets. Investors, and [illegible] great investing interests more particularly, are eagerly looking out for bargains. Would-be borrowers of any standing are having an excellent chance. Some of the premiums ruling on recent issues are remarkable. The San Paulo loan is at over 7 premium, the Canadian bond issue (a fiasco at the time) is already over 3 premium, the Rio loan is nearly 3 3-4 premium, the Agentine Great Western issue is at 3 1-2 premium, the new Central Argentine £10 shares are no less than 15s. 6d. premium, while the new "Bags" £10 shares have risen to 9s. premium. The new B. A. Western shares are even better. Small wonder that these are regarded as signs of the greater confidence prevailing.

HOME RAILS.

The revival in Home Rails was no more than was expected, and if Parliament decides to afford fair treatment to the capital invested therein this improvement must make decided progress. The settlement of so many of the great problems affecting the industry during the past few years is a great feature. The labour bugbear has been removed in great measure. And not the least significant result is that Mr. Richard Bell is found advocating the claims of the "triple alliance" bill from the standpoint of the railway servants themselves. The investor and the market speculator are thus looking more confidently to the question of the net earnings of the companies, and are prepared to give full weight to the argument that expenditure is being reduced more rapidly than the losses in receipts. That is the great point for Home Rails. There cannot be much doubt that in the course of the next couple of years we shall see all leading Home Rails at least ten points higher than they are to-day. The one danger at the moment is that the market speculator is in a hurry to discount possibilities. That is always the way with improving markets. But any difficulties due to over speculation will not interfere with the broad question of intrinsic merits.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It was by a majority of only twenty-five that the Great Northern-Eastern-Central Bill passed its second reading last night. The provisions of the bill met with rough treatment at the hands of some of its opponents, and the prospect of its finally becoming law is somewhat dubious. Mr. Bonar Law, who spoke on behalf of the bill, seemed to us to strike the right note. He for the moment, ignored the concrete instance, and dealt with the general principle, which was that for years there had been wasteful competition among railways, and the sooner this was put an end to the better. Then, coming to the bill itself, he showed that the line taken by every one who had spoken against the bill was that the railway companies were going to get something out of it, and that the House of Commons should therefore look with suspicion upon the proposal. He contended that the opposite principle should guide the House. Unless it could be shown that the scheme would bring some disadvantage to the public, then it was an advantage, and not a disavantage to the community that railway companies should become profitable enterprises. As Mr. Law pointed out, if the public are safeguarded—and there is no reason to suppose in this instance that they are not—the only section which could reasonably and logically object to the measure is that which desires railway nationalisation at all costs—a very small one, indeed. It is significant that Mr. Richard Bell gave his support to the bill, which shows that Labour, at any rate, is satisfied that by the amalgamation its interests will not be imperilled.

JAPANESE BORROWERS.

Many Japanese industrial companies, not merely new concerns floated during the period just after the close of the war, but also old and more stable undertakings, are requiring fresh capital chiefly for extensions to their works. Most of these concerns have been able to raise all they want in Japan itself though, it must be confessed, on somewhat onerous terms. Some tentative inquiries have, we believe been made in regard to the possibility of getting money from London capitalists, and there has been talk of one or two Japanese industrials making a public issue in our market. If such issues are made it is quite certain that they will be very closely scrutinised, and moreover the investor will not be induced to subscribe because the undertakings in question happen to be located in Japan. There is plenty of money about, but the public have recently become wondrous discriminating, which is a good thing, and, moreover, they have become thorough bargain-seekers. However good the loan, if it is not cheap it is not likely to be a great success.

AMERICAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Even our American cousins, the very personification of optimism as a rule, do not try to conceal from us their bitter disappointment that business conditions do not improve, though the new President, whose election, it was fondly hoped, would usher in an era of prosperity, has now been five months appointed. Messrs. Clews, in their weekly circular, put most of it down to tariff uncertainty, but they add: "The dulness in business is, moreover, being further aggravated by weakness shown in many commodity markets. The declines in prices have not been confined to steel and copper, for nearly all of the principal merchandise markets show more or less weakness at first hand. As a result of tariff uncertainty and weakness in prices many orders are held in suspense, and business is being transacted upon a purely hand-to-mouth basis. Production is being curtailed, wages are frequently being reduced, and it might as well be conceded as not that we are in the midst of a period of reaction which should have worked itself out a year ago as the natural sequence of the panic, but was delayed because of the powerfull restraint imposed by the Steel Trust and other similar combinations. It is a question as to whether consumption is not going on at a more rapid rate than production in many lines of goods. This is not a pretty picture, but Messrs. Clews point out that many orders and new enterprises are being held back through lack of confidence, which should disappear as soon as the crop outlook is assured and tariff questions are settled.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

London has now probably the finest system of passenger transportation in the world, but from a financial point of view it is perhaps the most unprofitable, the result largely of suicidal competition between the omnibus companies and the railways. The newer tubes are controlled by the underground Electric Railways Company of London, in the formation of which and in the electrification and partial control of the District Railway the late Mr. Charles Yerkes, of New York, was the prime mover. With the exception of the Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton system, none of the companies, as a result of last year's working could pay anything on the ordinary capital, and in the case mentioned the distribution was a beggarly 3-4 per cent. The "Times" on Friday last published an interesting analysis of the results of working during 1908 of the various companies which provide travelling facilities for the Metropolis, including the London United Tramways and the London General Omnibus Company. A broad conclusion drawn from this is that a capital sum of £57,500,000 was employed, of which £25,400,000 was in the form of loans and preference stock receiving a fair rate of interest, whilst with the exception of the Central London Railway Company some £32,100,000 of ordinary and other capital went entirely unremunerated or received only a very trifling dividend. The actual profit divisible on this £32,100,000 was only £163,253, and even this was somewhat abnormal by reason of the Franco-British Exhibition, which, it is calculated gave £50,000 profit to the Central London, £20,000 to the Metropolitan, and £10,000 to the District Company. Deducting this special revenue, the divisible profit on ordinary capital was equal to a dividend of ½ per cent—this in return for moving nearly 578,000,000 passengers.

THE UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

As regards the underground electric railways of London considerable interest has of late been taken in the various securities and the "Statist," in an article devoted to the newer tubes, takes an optimistic view of the position. It admits that the prospect of a dividend on the ordinary capital (which was not issued to the public) is at present too remote to be discussed, but it appears to think that a dividend on the 6 per cent., income bonds might be looked for in 1911—judging by the growth in traffic. During the past few months these bonds and other prior charge issues have been steadily brought by New York, and have appreciated in market value considerably, as will be gathered from the following comparison of prices :—

	Jan 2, 1909.	April 3, 1909.	Rise.
5 per cent prior lien bonds......	94½ ...	102 ...	5½
4½ per cent bonds of 1933 ...	72	84 ...	12
6 per cent income bonds ...	22	32 ...	10
District extension preference...	25	29¼ ...	4¼
Ditto assented	56½	64½ ...	8

Two securities of the District Company are included, because the Underground Electric owns a large proportion of the capital: guaranteeing 3 1-2 per cent interest on the assented extension preference stock. An explanation of the recent buying for New York is probably to be found in the announcement issued on Saturday that the chief consulting engineer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, who a few years ago was retained to serve as advisory engineer to the Royal Commission on London Traffic, has been elected a director of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, as also have Colonel Millard Hunsiker, late representative in England of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. W. C. Burton, of the railway contracting firm of J. G. White and Co., Limited.

THE PLATINUM INDUSTRY.

Not a little interest has recently been aroused by the upward movement in the price of platinum, which would appear to indicate that the troubles of the past year or two are passing away. The real cause of the depression has never become fully known, the generally accepted story being that it arose out of the arrangement which had been entered into between the producers in the Urals and a French house which had contracted for the whole output of a number of the more important producers for a term of years. This contract was entered into when prices were at their highest, and when the decline set in certain of the parties to the agreement apparently did not feel particularly comfortable, for an attempt was made to depress the price further, and so force, if possible, the abrogating of the contract. The Russian output, which represents 95 per cent of the world's supply, is handled almost entirely by certain Continental agents. The United States has taken about half of the production for many years almost entirely crude in fact only 3 to 4 per cent of the purchases consist of manufactured platinum, and no attempt is made by the producers to reap the benefit of the precious metals which are generally associated with crude platinum. In 1887 the price of platinum was only 8,000 roubles per pood, but in 1901 it had reached 21,900 roubles, while in 1906 the high-water mark of 34,000 roubles was touched. Since then there has been an almost continuous decline until quite recently. It would appear that during recent years considerable stocks had accumulated in the hands of Russian producers, and there has been a demand to have the industry turned into a Government monopoly or the stocks financed by the Imperial Bank. There now seems a possibility, however, that these stocks will be absorbed by the increased demand which would obviate the necessity for Government interference. The only other producer of platinum of any consequence is Columbia, but even there the output is too small to affect the situation materially.

A NEW ANILINE BLACK.

Professor Green's novel proposals for the production of oxidation aniline black on cottons without the use of energetic and somewhat dangerous oxidising compounds have since the publication of his patent specification been regarded with more or less scepticism. Perhaps this disinclination to believe that such a thing could be practically accomplished was due to the distrust that seems to exist in some quarters towards all proposals of a like nature when they emanate from our universities and technical schools. Anyhow, the feeling gained ground, it was said, that the many initial difficulties met with in bringing the new idea to a successful issue on a industrial scale were proving greater than had been anticipated. The difficulties however, if they existed, seem now to have been overcome, for we are informed that a considerable daily output of a very satisfactory black is being produced at the works in Yorkshire which are working the patent.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY FINANCE.

The "Government stroke," arising from political management, is largely responsible for the excessive cost of working New Zealand railways, writes a correspondent. "The line from Wellington to Palmerston North was recently taken over by the State, and already the rates have had to be raised, owing to the additional expense of running it as a Government undertaking. New Zealand railways, in spite of higher charges than would be levied by private companies, do not pay their way, and the accounts savour of the financial methods, of the Progressive members of the London County Council. Only 3 per cent is charged against revenue for interest on capital although the money to build or acquire the lines costs considerably more ; and to save a deficit renewals and repairs have for some years been charged to capital.

PARAGUAY CENTRAL.

At first sight the half-yearly report of that interesting line, the Paraguay Central, seems rather disappointing, for there was a decrease of £7, 775 in the gross receipts, but working expenses fell to the extent of £5, 760, so that the net profit is only some £2,000 lower. The sterling results, however, are very misleading, and do not give any indication as to whether or not the line is making progress. There was as a matter of fact very substantial progress, the increase in receipts in currency being dols 171,217, or 6 per cent., while the extra traffic was carried at an increased cost of only dols. 16,795, or 1 per cent. Thus the exceptionally high exchange turned things topsy-turvy. The balance of revenue for the half-year, after paying the in interest on the Prior Lien Debentures making provision for loss on exchange and general interest is £33,374. Nothing, of course is paid on the Five per cent. Debenture stock until the close of the financial year. If we were to judge by the report the prospects for the current half-year would seem to be by no means bright. The working of the railway during the second half of 1908 was hampered, say the directors, by trade depression and the high gold premium, and both of these factors unfortunately remain. Then again there was a revolution followed by a change of Government and a period of political unrest. This, of course, may happen again, for the Paraguayan, when the fit takes him, enjoys a "dust-up" with the powers-that-be as much as any of his neighbours. It seems a pity that a rich country with great possibilities like Paraguay should not be given a chance. There are two necessities for its commercial advancement—viz., a stable Government and a stable exchange. Unfortunately the recently proposed scheme for standardising the paper dollar and reducing the gold premium was knocked on the head for the time being by the political troubles.

An interesting discovery has been made under some old houses in the Rue Laplace, in Paris, near the church of St. Etienne du Mont. A dozen coffins have been brought to light, three of which were of stone and the others in platre. They were all in a very good state of preservation, and are supposed to belong to the Merovingian period. There was also found a quantity of pottery dating from about the seventeenth century. How the comparatively modern pottery should be in proximity with the ancient remains is not explained by the archaeologists, who have communicated their discovery to a Paris contemporary.

THE RAJAH OF KURUPAM.

Tract on Loyalty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, April 27.

The full text is published of the tract which the Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurupam is distributing in the Guntur district inculcating loyalty and obedience to duty and constituted authority as the first duties of the people of this country. Both Telugu and English versions of the tract are well printed and bear on the front page medallion portraits of the late Queen Victoria, their Majesties the King and Queen, Lord Minto and Sir Arthur Lawley.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Youthful Culprits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MASULIPATAM, April 27.

Four boys of the shepherd caste and a young man of the same class were tried and convicted by the District Sessions Judge under the Railway Act for placing stones on the railway line near Gudiwada. The latter was sentenced to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, and the former were ordered to be sent to the Reformatory.

The culprits in the case of attempted wrecking of a train recently reported from Vadalamanadu on the Bezwada-Masulipatam line are still at large.

CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

Anxiety Relieved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 27.

Official telegraphic information to-day received here upon the subject of the damage done in the Punjab by the rain of the past two weeks serves greatly to relieve the anxiety which was felt for the harvest upon which so much of the prosperity of the country depends. It shows that while injury has been done to gram the more important wheat crop has largely escaped.

THE ARMS ACT.

Illegal Possession of Arms.

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Two men named Tarini Charan Shaha and Iswar Chandra Shaha were arrested on Saturday night last, by the Sealdah Government Railway Police, in the waiting hall of the Sealdah station, having in their possession one smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun, made by Robert Hughes and Son, London, one flask of gunpowder, one jar of shot, one jar of percussion caps and a license granted to Kamini Kumar Roy by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Taugail. The accused were released on bail, but the Government Railway Police have asked the permission of Mr. C. D. Ghosh, Police Magistrate of Sealdah, for sanction to proceed against D. N. Biswas and Co., gunmakers, for having failed to comply with the condition laid down on the back of the licence in the name of Kamini.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. W. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a petition from Baburao Hirji Ghajee and others requesting the Trust to erect a few sanitary chawls at Suparibag, DeLisle Road, and Worli for the poorer and working classes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that an understanding had been arrived at by which mill-owners were willing to build chawls on the models supplied by the Trust out of the funds supplied to them. The Trust were to use their credit and lend the money to mill-owners. Only ten lakhs of rupees had been sanctioned by the Government, but he thought the sum was inadequate for the purpose, and the matter was on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Council. He asked them not to commit the Board in any way in their reply which would show that they were bound to build chawls at their own cost for mill-hands. Under the present Act, the Trust could build chawls only for those who were displaced by the schemes. Until the Act was amended, they could not take in hand the larger schemes.

Mr. J. N. Gamadia said that the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes presiding at the prize distribution of a Parsee Girls' School the other day had observed that the trust should have spent 81 lakhs of rupees in building chawls, as a provision had been made to that effect, but that they had spent only 11 lakhs for the purpose.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe observed that the Trust themselves had not built sufficient chawls for those who had been displaced by their schemes. They had not spent as much as they should have, considering the number of persons displaced by their schemes.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, it was resolved to inform the petitioners that the Board have arranged in their Parel Street Scheme to provide chawls for the persons displaced by that scheme, but they are unable, as the Act now stands, to provide chawls at Worli and DeLisle Road as they have no scheme in hand in that neighbourhood. The matter of amending the Act so as to empower the Board to assist the mill-owners to provide chawls for mill-hands is now, at the instance of the City Improvement Trust, under the consideration of the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

Glee Club Concert.

The Y. M. C. A. Glee Club has become quite a favourite with the Bombay public which can always depend upon a good musical entertainment whenever a concert is announced. There was therefore last night a large and appreciative audience in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, where a concert, was given by the Glee Club assisted by some favourite local amateurs. Mr. Frank Clark as usual proved an excellent conductor while Messrs Vinning and Frank Anderson presided at the piano. The programme opened with Glee "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower" and the Glee Club did it complete justice. Miss Shepherd in her refreshing voice rendered songs very sweetly, "A Morning in Spring" was next given by ladies of the Glee Club who were deservedly applauded. A Solo and Chorus entitled "The Wreath" which the audience would like to hear oftener, was sung by the Glee Club assisted by Mrs. Dart, Mrs. Clifford Mr. Green.

The concert on the whole was very successful and every individual performance was well applauded. To the vocal part of the programme Mrs. Murray, Misses Shepherd and Barclay, and Messrs. Collinge Gillett and Dennis contributed while Miss Gladys Pell gave a pianoforte solo and Mr. Evans a cornet solo.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway line, from Benares to Jhansi, has been opened for all descriptions of traffic.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA WINNERS IN THE SECOND ROUND.

A large attendance at the Marine Lines ground watched the opening match in the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament. The teams engaged were Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstone College, and the former ran out easy winners by five goals to one. The match, however, was not so one-sided as the score would suggest. In the first half the Gymkhana were easily the better side, but after the interval the team played with much less dash, and the College had almost as much of the game as they. The Gymkhana successfully resisted some useful attacks by the College team, for Airey signalised his first appearance for his side in a tournament match by a particularly sound and clean-hitting game, while Gillett who had come into the team owing to the illness of Blair ably seconded him. Of the forwards Cole was quite the best, and with Hearson made a very effective wing. The veteran Troup was good and indifferent by turns, but he had flashes of brilliance and scored two of the five goals. Teams :—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, Collingwood ; backs Airey and Gillett; halves, Christie, Elliott and Bean ; forwards, Hearson, Cole, Troup, Montgomery and Moir.

Elphinstone College—Goal, Kanga ; backs, Kapadia and Setna; halves, Motafram, Burgess and Sabavala ; forwards, Bilimoria, Antia, Rickwood Bhapu and Ladawalla.

From the bully-off the Gymkhana attacked and Moir centring, Troup shot from the edge of the circle and Kanga made a lucky save. A minute later the Gymkhana were nearly through, Setna saving a goal at the cost of a corner. A shot from Cole just missed and then Antia and Rickwood got away for the College but were well stopped by Gillett. The Gymkhana took up their attack again and two or three shots went very near the posts. However they stuck well to their work and Hearson centring nicely Cole put a long shot into the corner of the net. Kanga kicked away from Montgomery and a minute afterwards the same forward was in a promising position, but over-ran the ball. The Gymkhana were now having nearly all the game. The Collegians broke away occasionally but found Airey and Gillett putting up a very strong defence. From mid-field the ball was taken to the College "25" by the left wing and Cole scored a second goal with another good shot. During a brief attack by the Elphinstone forwards, Collingwood kicked away, but a free hit taken by Airey sent the game back to the other end where Kanga saved from Cole. There was then a good spell of play in mid-field till Cole and Hearson took the ball down on the right. Setna hit back to Christie on the edge of the circle and he put on a third goal with a shot just under the cross-bar. Directly afterwards Troup cleverly ran through and scored another goal with a very fast one. The College forwards broke away again and called on Collingwood to save, and then at the other end a shot from Hearson hit the cross-bar. Half-time :—

Bombay Gymkhana	4
Elphinstone College	0

The second half opened with an attack by the College, but a long pass from one of the Gymkhana halves set Troup going only to be robbed by Kapadia. Two attacks by the College were easily checked by the opposing backs and then Hearson in a good position missed a pass from the centre. Troup getting a long pass from Elliott shot wide and a second attempt by the same player was well saved by the goal-keeper. Both wings of the College attack kept the game at the Gymkhana end for several minutes, but failed to pierce the defence. Presently, though Airey was caught napping for once, Bhapu nearly got through and Gillett just managed to put the ball out of danger. However Antia receiving the ball in the centre ran through and scored in the corner of the goal. The same player was nearly through a minute later when Bean came to the rescue. Collingwood stopped a third shot from Antia and then, Cole taking the ball down for the Gymkhana, a useful shot from Troup scored their last goal. Final score :—

Bombay Gymkhana	5
Elphinstone College	1

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next 1st May, 1909.

A Class Handicap Race. Course No. 34 plus 42; length 12-45 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race. Course No. 40; length 10-41 miles. Start at 3-40 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race and C Class Handicap. Course No. 39 plus 2; length 9-75 miles. Start at 3-45 p. m.

Ships Boat Handicap Race. Course No. 34; length 7-25 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

Five entries or no race. Entries must be in by 5 p. m. Friday 30th instant.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Monday evening :—

Mr. E. H. Waterfield beat Mr. A. G. Sathye.
Mr. G. P. Pavri beat Mr. Ratansey Valji.
Mr. D. G. Variawa beat Mr. H. E. Bamji.

The game between Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson and Mr. P. P. Zieve was drawn.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Vorwaerts."

April 28.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 5 p.m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 3 p.m.

Beatty, Major L O
Bernhardt, Mr K
Balthazer de Miss
Beckmann, Mr K
Beaumont, Mr T C
Clar, Mr Max
Crabtree, Mr and Mrs E H
Coscanne, Mr
Crawford, Mrs H
Cunha, Mrs Gerson da
Cunha, Miss Olivia Gerson da
Dick, Mrs
Fendoll, Mr
Haas, Mr E
King, Mr and Mrs R A
Lessler, Mr and child
Lacoorn, Mr E
Mecquenen, de Mr
Molakis, Mr
Maller, Mrs T and infant
Maller, Miss
Nicholsen, Mr
Nazareth, 3 Misses
Ross, Mr Thomas A
Rutter, Captain E F
Rennecon, Mr P
Rykon, Mr and Mrs and child
Schultz, Mr C
Schultz, Mr and Mrs C F
Silva, Capt E R da and Mrs
Stanley-Reed, Mr and Mrs
Towler, Mr and Mrs M R
Wallach, Mr Carl
Zeidler, Mr J

Home Baking

with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' is so delightfully simple—so uniformly successful in its results—that it becomes a real pleasure. 'Paisley Flour' is not a self-raising flour, but a raising powder. It's not used alone, but in the proportion of one part to eight of ordinary flour. Try it next time you bake—it's the surest raising ingredient known.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

Interesting recipes in every tin.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Education Commission.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

The following evidence has been submitted by Mr. H. S. L. Polak to the Commission that is sitting to consider the question of Education in Natal :—

The Indian population of Natal is approximately 120,000. Of this number, some 32,000 are under indenture, some 15,000 to 20,000 are of the trading class, who have paid their own passage to Natal, whilst the remainder are either ex-indentured or the descendants of indentured Indians.

Indian education must, therefore, be regarded from at least two points of view—the one being how to evolve a scheme for the education of children, whose parents are serving terms of indenture; the other being the training and development of the off-spring of the free Indian population; and the two problems, in some respects, differ radically from each other.

The children of covenanted parents suffer from the conditions of existence of the latter. There is little, if any, home training and discipline, and even less, if possible, religious influence. Here, the raw material is very rough, and the machinery for bringing it into shape is, as a rule, the most rudimentary. On the larger estates, the covenanted employes are as a rule, well looked after by the employers, as a matter of self-interest and self-protection, apart altogether from ethical considerations, making the conditions of service as tolerable as circumstances permit. And in some cases elementary tuition is given to the Estate children, But a large number of indentured Indians are allotted to employers who have no apparent concern with the welfare of their employes or the children of these. It should be made compulsory for large employers of labour to see that the children on their estates obtain free elementary education. This should be provided at the expense of the employes themselves under the independent direction of the Superintendent of Education. The smaller estates could combine and schools should be provided in convenient centres for the instruction of the children, and under similar control. The number of such schools, generally, should be proportionate to the number of children. As for the nature of the education to be provided, it should consist of the usual elements of knowledge together with agricultural and industrial training. The large majority of the pupils will, in after life, be engaged in agricultural pursuits or in manual or domestic labour of various kinds, and training of hand, eye, and mind should be proceeded together. The medium of tuition should be the native tongue of the children, at least for the early years, and this would necessitate the employment of Indian teachers duly qualified.

FREE INDIAN POPULATION.

Next, there is the ex-indentured population and their descendants. These again, may be sub-divided into those who live in towns and those who live in the country districts. For the latter, the scheme and methods of education should approximate to that just described. The Government, however, should provide the schools and pay for cost of instruction which should be free and compulsory. In regard to those living in the towns, more attention might be paid to higher industrial education, domestic economy, and secondary education, which, again, should be free and compulsory, and this kind of training might usefully be given in all the Government schools, in towns, for Indian children, with the exception of the higher grade schools. In this way, there will not be the tendency for the children, as they grow up, to specialise as traders or necessarily follow any other calling, but they would be fitted to adopt any calling for which a need arose, and so render themselves the more useful to the community.

HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS.

Lastly, there is the better class trading community consisting of comparatively well-to-do merchants. For the children of these the Higher Grade Indian Schools are available, and the tuition given there would be mainly scholastic. So far as these schools are concerned, they should revert to the condition of affairs that existed in 1905.

The primary and secondary schools for the tuition of Indian children should be exactly on the same level as the ordinary schools of the Colony as regards efficiency, fees (where and so long as fees are required, standard of training, qualifications of teachers, suitability of buildings, and opportunties for securing more advanced tuition. The Indians would then be agreeable, without prejudice to their general rights under the law, to send their children to the specially provided schools.

Owing to social causes, Indian parents, at any rate of the higher classes, have the profoundest objection to

CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

and, as a rule, boys and girls should be separately educated. On the estates and in the country schools, however, where reasons of economy would largely obtain, and where social forces do not operate so strictly, co-education might be cautiously introduced.

Education should, in the early years, be in the vernacular, since English is a foreign language to almost all Indian children, who rarely speak anything but their own mother-tongue in the family-circle. Such tuition should, therefore, be given by qualified Indian teachers.

Moral Instruction, on the lines of F. G. Gould's Moral Instruction Lessons, might be given, due regard being had to peculiarities of race and habits of thought.

There should be a special college for the training of Indian teachers, for which a special Government grant should be made annually. At this College, too, advanced training might be offered to those students who intended to enter the learned professions, and who, to-day, are obliged to obtain that higher education outside the Colony and outside the influences which should bring them into closer touch with the Colony's needs.

The first essential for the successful training of Indian children is to secure the hearty co-operation of Indian parents and the heads of the Indian community. If these are antagonised or rendered suspicious, as has been the case owing to the Government's action in regard to the Higher Grade Indian Schools, the result will be disastrous. The Indian population is

A PERMANENNT ELEMENT

in the community, and will have a very definite place to fill. The Colony must be prepared to regard that population as a present and a potential asset or the reverse. The majority of the Indians in Natal have been introduced by the European Colonists, or are the descendants of those so introduced, for the material advantage of the white element of the population, and the Colony owes them a heavy debt which it will be difficult to repay. The mere monetary payment for five or more years of toil taken from the best years of the lives of the covenanted Indians is no adequate return when it is considered that these people can no longer re-enter upon their old lives in India, where their places are already filled. And many of the Natal Indians are born in the Colony and know no other home. Generally speaking, these people are voiceless and unrepresented, for, by the very nature of their calling and the circumstances of their life, it has not been possible for them to throw out leaders. Age restrictions should be removed, and every facility should be afforded for the Indian student to rise to the top rung of the ladder, if his mental qualifications are sufficient to enable him to do so. So long as the Indian population is regarded by the Government as alien to the community rather than as an internal part of it, it will become impossible to make the best of it, but it will inevitably become embittered, sullen, cramped, ignorant, and, eventually, criminal. If it is desired that Indians should take their proper share of responsibility in the development of the welfare of the State, no impediments should be put in the way of the education and moral training of the Indian youth.

The Earl of Carrick died at Bath on April 6. He had been in delicate health for some time, and death was due to an attack of pneumonia and bronchitis. Charles Henry Somerset Butler, sixth Earl of Carrick, was born on August 5, 1851, and was educated at Wellington College. After passing through Sandhurst he joined the Welsh Regiment in which he reached the rank of major. He succeeded to the title eight years ago. He married in 1873 Kathleen Emily Hamilton, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ross, 5th Fusiliers. She died in 1888, and he married, secondly, in 1896, Emily, daughter of Mr. Codrington Jones. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Ikerrin.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WALTER HUGHES AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Rust Goftar":—The important announcement which Sir Walter Hughes publicly made at the Panday Prize distribution, suggests a pertinent inquiry. The city was never enamoured of the work which the Trust accomplished in the early years of its inception. Every project that was mooted was then severely criticised and, as the chairman of the Trust, Sir Walter came in for his share of adverse criticism. He was presumed at the time to have engineered the schemes which were launched in quick succession in defiance of popular clamour ; and when the early history has been all but forgotten Sir Walter makes a belated apologia and speaks in a vein as though there were other hands than his own responsible for the policy against which he now inveighs with warmth and vigour. The Trust was called into being to improve the slums of the city and to provide housing accommodation for the poor. It began at the wrong end of the ladder and expended much of its time and resources on extravagant schemes of doubtful utility. Its attention was constantly drawn to the inadvisability of demolishing populated areas before providing housing accommodation for residents dislodged from their old habitations, with the result that the crowded centres became doubly crammed and house rentals reached a level to which they had never attained before. And this was done during the administration of Sir Walter Hughes, who was the first chairman of the Trust, and when we find him endorsing the public view, it appears as though there were other influences at work, whose behests he was bound to obey and carry out in contravention of his personal convictions and wishes. The intention of Lord Sandhurst's Government in constituting the Trust involved amongst others the erection of poor men's chawls for 50,000 people at the expense of the Trust, From 81 lakhs of rupees, included on this account in the financial estimates, only about an eighth portion has been appropriated to this purpose during the ten years of the Trust's existence. And the question naturally arises, who was responsible for upsetting the plans of the original founder of the Trust? If that body had faithfully applied its resources to the project of Lord Sandhurst's contemplation, the city would have made sufficient headway by this time towards demolition of infected slums in Mandvi, Parel and other industrial centres, which continue to exist up to this date as a breeding sources of diseases spreading infection to the neighbouring areas from year to year.

THE HON. MR. JENKINS.

The "Indian Spectator":—The "pucca" appointment of Mr. J. L. Jenkins to H. E. the Governor's Council will surprise no one. He is known to have established his claim to this coveted office: in fact, a few years ago he narrowly missed a seat in the Supreme Executive. Mr. Jenkins has had wide and varied experience, and his ability, industry and straight dealings are acknowledged on all hands. The officers under him will have to show good work, but they may look for every encouragement from him in that case. Mr. Jenkins does not believe in intermediaries, and all unrepresented interests will find in him a ready champion. Even honourable members wanting to know may receive all the information they seek if they know how to frame their interpellations.

THE MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATE

The "Parsi:" Mr. Hobhouse's statement on the subject of the proposed Mahomedan electorates, while it promises the Mahomedans valuable privileges, is not quite what had been expected. He described the Mahomedan representation as being comprised, first in a universal electorate, then in a certain number of seats held specially for a Mahomedan electorate and supplemented by nominations. This is what it inevitably works out to, but perhaps it would have been better if Mr. Hobhouse had not specifically mentioned it. There are all sorts of bodies who elect members to the legislative councils, and who represent commerce, law, anything but religion, and in these the Mahomedans would have their share. That share is generally too small even to represent their proportion in the general population, but the diversity of bases of representation necessarily sets a limit to the possibilities of religion as a basis. Lord Morley probably took this for granted when he said, (a little vaguely, it must be confessed), that the demand for separate electorates throughout would be met in full. Mr. Hobhouse's more detailed forecast, which is in accordance with the Government of India's proposals, considerably modifies the impression made by the Secretary of State, and gives another swing to the pendulum of the fatuous rivalry which has been fostered apparently for the purposes of stultifying the reforms as far as possible. It matters nothing that the Mahomedans still possess great advantages, it has been the signal for an outcry that they are "betrayed." That in practical effect the scheme is reminiscent of the original drafs of reform, made over eighteen months ago, is, of course, an additional offence, though it should sufficient to show the Hindu associations which have been protesting for the last couple of months the groundlessness of their fears, while it should help to demonstrate to Mahomedans also that a religious basis in elections to popular assemblies cannot preponderate over all other interests.

THE BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY INSTITUTION.

The "Gujerati" :—His Excellency the Governor presided at the first prize distribution of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Institution. How small beginnings grow into large undertakings and how the gradual course of events is influenced by the unforeseen intervention of favourable circumstances or leads to important developments is well illustrated by the history of this Institution. From 1893 and onwards it has had a successful and ever progressive career. But it did not attract the attention of the public to any noteworthy extent. It had been silently doing its work and entered upon a new but fruitful field of educational activity under the guidance of Mr. P. M. Wadia who had all along been advocating the cause of commercial education in Bombay and who has been the life and soul of the Institution. But new ideas take time to fructify and although from 1901 the Institution had taken up the work of instructing Parsee youths in commercial subjects with very excellent results, it was not until Sir George Clarke took up the subject of commercial education in right earnest that the Institution and its work met with wider appreciation at the hands of the public at large than at any time during its past history. Prof. Lees Smith's instructive lectures were delivered in its spacious hall, and his personal testimony to the excellence of the education that was imparted in the Commercial College on systematic and scientific lines served to bring it into greater prominence. It was, indeed, a happy combination of circumstances and affords a striking illustration of the silent interlinking of events and influences and the gradual evolution of new ideas or institutions. The idea of holding the first prize distribution of the Institution under the auspices of Sir George Clarke was the next natural step in the due sequence of events. His Excellency's observations on the subject of commercial education will not only make the Commercial branch of the Institution still more popular amongst the Parsees but will also be serviceable in awakening the attention of the public to the overwhelming necessity and importance of a branch of education which a commercial and go-ahead city like Bombay ought to be the first in India to encourage by the establishment of a Commercial College under the sympathetic guidance of our far-seeing Governor.

MR. BUCHANAN'S TACT.

The "Indian Spectator":—In experience and prestige there may be a far cry between Lord Morley and his lieutenant. But in tact, courtesy and self-control the Secretary of State must be proud to be represented in the Lower House by one who has exhibited those qualities in a measure unsuspected, at any rate, in this country. Differences had arisen in the Lords over the Indian Councils Bill. Far from saying anything which might accentuate those differences Mr. Buchanan did his best to win over the Opposition in the other House. He asked the hon. members not to look upon the reforms as Lord Morley's or Lord Minto's, but as proposals emanating from the British Parliament and the British nation. The personal side of a policy or a controversy has generally a stronger attraction for many people than its real merits. It has been said, for example, that Lord Curzon's criticism of the Bill was vitiated by a "soured view" which he took of things Indian, while even Lord Morley had now and then complained of the situation which he had inherited from his predecessors, Mr. Buchanan seemed willing to admit that the real explanation of the reforms was to be found not in the personality, either of the Secretary of State or of the Viceroy, but in the remarkable fact unknown to many till recently, that "India had been going fast, particularly during the last three or four years." In other words, the Under Secretary of State appeared to concede that only half a dozen years ago the Secretary of State and the Viceroy now in office would have been as slow to think of granting any large concessions as their predecessors. On the other hand, in the state of things actually discovered, a Liberal Secretary of State and a Conservative Viceroy have both considered it expedient to satisfy the demands of the educated classes to an extent which has surprised many of the Congressmen themselves. It is impossible to say that there is no element of truth in this somewhat philosophical interpretation of the cause of political events. At any rate, it was a tactful way of disarming opposition.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 17th April, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in thirty-seven districts but the falls have been light or insignificant. More rain has fallen in a few districts since the close of the week. The weather is cloudy and unsettled. Harvesting is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Irrigation and sowing of extra crops and sugarcane continue. Standing crops are suffering from drought in parts of Dehra Dun and are poor in Almora. In Kheri the spring outturn is poor and in Garhwal the winter outturn is also very small. Several hundreds of persons are employed on special District Board works. Elsewhere standing crops are doing well and prospects are good. Malarial fever is prevalent in parts of Mirzapur and Bahraich. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. Fodder continues inadequate in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district and in Sultanpur. Prices have risen in eight districts; have fallen in twelve; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of the people relieved is good in Bijaigarh, Kera Mangraur and Bahraich and fair to good in Basti. Crime is below normal in Basti and normal elsewhere. Three civil and five aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh; one civil work and 2 aided works in Kera Mangraur; 5 civil works and one poor-house in Bahraich; and one departmental work, 8 aided works and one poor-house in Basti. In this district a second departmental charge will be opened this week. The numbers on relief have increased generally owing to the contraction of the demand for field labour. The total numbers on relief are:—on relief works 9,369; on aided works 7,531; on unaided works 232; on gratuitous relief 7,198; in poor-houses 142; dependants 258; on private works 151: total 24,881. Prices:—Bijaigarh 15; Kera Mangraur 15; Basti 16; and Bahraich 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light rain fell during the week and was almost general. Hailstorms are reported from Gurgaon and Ferozepore. Spring crops are being harvested. Their condition and expected yield on irrigated areas are generally good to average and on unirrigated areas average to below the average. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops continue. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lyallpur and Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Amritsar and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The rainfall during the week was 82 cents in Hazara and 34 cents in Bannu. Showers were also received elsewhere. More rain is needed all over the Province especially for unirrigated tracts. Standing crops are generally in good condition on irrigated areas and from average to below the average on unirrigated lands. Harvesting of gram, barley and oilseeds is in progress in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Barley and rapeseed are also being reaped in the Peshawar district. The outturn of spring crops is expected to be average. Sugarcane and extra spring crops are being sown. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan district where drinking water is reported to be scarce. The public health is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 7 3-4 to 11 3-4; gram 11 1-8 to 13 1-2; maize 11 1-8 to 18 1-2 and bajra 12 3-4 to 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 6 to 14 and maize from 11 to 24 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was bright with slight rain. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall registered in cents was:—26 in Bundi; 24 in Jaipur; 49 in Bharatpur; and 40 in one district of Jaisalmer. Slight showers were also received in Bikaner, Udaipur and parts of Ajmer. Spring crops are being harvested and the estimated outturn is fair to good. Standing crops are doing well except for slight damage in Tonk. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen by 1 to 3 seers per rupee in Jaisalmer, Shahpura, Kotah, Kishangarh, Alwar, Karauli and Ajmer and have risen by 1 seer in Partabgarh.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Gwalior and Indore. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in parts of Malwa. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are falling in parts of Bundelkhand; are rising in parts of Malwa; and are stationary but high elsewhere. Opium extraction is almost completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continued to be unsettled and thunderstorms gave almost general rain except in Wardha and Berar. The principal falls (in inches) were:—Raipur 3; Drug 1 3-4; and Chanda 1 1-2 and Damoh and Mandla each 1 1-4. Elsewhere the rainfall did not exceed 97 cents. It was accompanied by hail in Seoni, Bhandara, Damoh, Mandla, Chanda and Raipur but no damage is reported except to the mahua and mango crops in Seoni, Bhandara and Hoshangabad. The spring harvest is over and agricultural operations are confined to threshing and winnowing and preparation of land for the next monsoon sowings. Gathering of mahua continues. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Prices are steady except that gram and juar rose by 2 and 1 seer per rupee respectively in Bhandara and Chhindwara. The number of weavers on relief was 1,476.

Feudatory States.—During the week light to moderate rain fell in nine States ranging from 11 cents in Chhuikhadhan to 2 1-2 inches in Bastar. The rain was accompanied by hail in Raj Nandgaon and Korea. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and the usual preparation of fields for sowing of next autumn crops continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices :—wheat fell and kodon rose in Chhuikhadhan by 2 and 3 1-2 seers per rupee respectively. Elsewhere prices were steady or fluctuated slightly.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief during the week was 215,379 an increase of 3,292.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 27th April.

43. Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo :—

To-day, Tuesday 27th inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p. m.

II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 30th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

49. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-quarters at once.

50. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 24th April to 15th December 1909 to No 6394 Vol R W Harter, "G" Company.

51. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—

No 6596 Vol W Trousdell.
No 6597 Vol A D'Mello.
No 6598 Vol E Caddy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The matrix of the seal of Luis de Bourbon, Admiral of France, has been found in use as a paperweight in a village shop near Saffron Walden.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TWEEDS AND MOTOR CLOTHES.

Circumstances have more to do with the dictates of Fashion than the superficial observer might suppose, and so we find that in a season so exceptionally cold and wet as the present tweed is more in demand than usual. The tweed coat and skirt is not so popular in town as in country places, except strictly for morning wear. This season, however, there has been a distinct leaning to the use of tweed as well as of serge in a hard quality with what is known as the herring-bone pattern through it. Homespun, both as made in Scotland and in Ireland, is very much in requisition, and at all the recent race-meetings homespun suits have been worn by the best-dressed women on the ground. Nothing equals homespun for wear in wet weather. The good tailors to see it that it is of the best quality, in which case no amount of drenching with rain does it the slightest harm. This stuff is always used for shooting suits in Scotland, for mountain expeditions and for all sorts of purposes where the demands for resisting power are heavy. That homespun really does not wear out is an advantage even in these days of frequent changes in fashion, for very little alteration takes place in the designing of a good homespun.

SKIRTS.

Skirts are, as a rule, short, and the hem is well stiffened. Americans have a special way of stiffening the hem of a tweed or serge costume which renders it impervious to any amount of wetting and hard wear. When rendered firm in this way it also gives the skirt a certain weight which holds it out and well in place. The coat is generally short, sometimes of the Norfolk pattern, although no prejudice exists against the wearing of a long coat. Leather is sometimes used to border the skirt, edge the cuffs, and to form the collar, more particularly when the suit is destined for wear for motoring purposes. The chief distinction of homespun, however, is its beautiful colouring. The real stuff, too, has about it the romance of being woven in cottages where the women sit in winter by peat fires to turn the whirring wheel. The dyes are chosen to match the wings of a partridge in mottled brown, to imitate the purple of the heather, or to reproduce some grey stone by the side of a brook. Every design has some peculiar natural reason for its existence, and many of the patterns are woven, in Scotland at least, especially for the great families.

HOMESPUNS.

Women who have not learnt to recognise the distinguishing mark of a really nice homespun sometimes consider them expensive. They do not know that there is a difference between seams run with cotton and those closely machined with fine silk. The good tailors who handle tweeds use the best of materials, cut carefully, and shrink the stuff so that no sagging of skirts or dropping of seams takes place, however thoroughly wet the suit may be. Linings of rich brocade, and buttons of silver, of enamel, of wrought metal, or of leather are the correct decoration. In addition to these tweed suits there are a variety of coats and cloaks made of the same stuff either in light or in heavy weight. In these there are always new and distinctive lines and little touches. Light-weight tweed has this season been to some extent replaced by alpaca, which, even for motor wear, is to be one of the most popular materials of the coming season. Tussore silk and Ottoman are both in vogue, and serve excellently for many purposes to which a coat used for motor-travelling may be put. So popular has the little motor bonnet grown that in Paris it has been adopted for general wear, and many dainty young ladies are donning quaint, old-fashioned bonnets with trimmings of ruches and small roses tucked into the brims or just above the ears. The long motor veils of mousseline de soie figured with fancy patterns are sometimes held in place by small posies of flowers, and the strings of large cut beads which were rather popular last season are still to the front. Big choux of satin also serve a similar purpose.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	26	7	21 p. m.	14	3
Teheran ...	27	11	55 a. m.	1	45
Suez	27	13	40 a. m.	...	36

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok Route Interrupted (24-4-09).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Kanburi Interrupted (27-4-09).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Raheng Interrupted (27-4-09).

Professor Dastre, of the French Academy of Science, declares that Gruyere cheese is all the food that any one requires.

A coach two hundred years old has been removed from a farmhouse at Trewinnard, near St. Erth, to Truro Museum.

A sealed letter which was addressed by Louis XIII. in 1630 to the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered among the archives of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce. It has been decided not to break the seal.

Three probationers are likely to be recruited in India for the superior Traffic establishment of the Railways. This time last year three appointments were also made.

Burglars broke into the office of Messrs. John Rule, at Sunderland, secured a safe weighing 3cwt., removed it to the opposite side of the river, burst it open, and—found it empty.

The dangers of the uninitiated interfering with electricity are vividly brought to notice by a newspaper. An old gentleman named Elgin—said to be eighty years of age—residing at Elgin, in Illinois, was disturbed by the continuous ringing of his telephone bell. Getting up from his bed, and fearing he would get no more rest, he took a pair of scissors to cut the wire. As soon as he put his plan into operation he received such a terrific shock that he was knocked down and stunned.

BY THE WAY.

SHERIDAN THE CRITIC.

One wonders how Sheridan would have criticised Mr. Tree's Sir Peter Teazle. One wonders, too, how Mr. Tree would have received the criticism. For Sheridan was dissatisfied with each and every actor who took the part. Even King, the original Sir Peter, failed to please him. When Charles Mathews was about to play it at Drury Lane, Sheridan read the play to him, but so totally opposed was the author's version of the character to every other conception of it that Mathews was baffled. The result was that when the night came Mathews and Sheridan failed to agree as to the merits of Mathews's performance, and the part was handed back to Mr. Wroughton, from whom Sheridan had wrested it for Mathews. Sheridan, it may be added, grumbled at Wroughton's performance as much as he had done at that of Mathews.

HOT-CROSS BUNS IN LIQUID FORM.

The recent "F. C. G." cartoon, "Couldn't you give it me in liquid form?" is recalled by one of the "Lancet's" recent scares. There is one interesting point in regard to the composition of a sample hot-cross bun which we have brought to light in a recent analysis, and that is that it contained quite an appreciable quantity of alcohol. Thus a bun weighing 2½ ounces was found to contain 7·2 grains of alcohol, or 0.68 per cent. This amounts to the quantity of alcohol contained in a third of a fluid ounce of light beer, so that twenty buns would contain approximately as much alcohol as a tumbler of beer (8oz.). This quantity, though appreciable, is of course very small, and such as need give no concern to the anti-alcoholist. The yeast, in both bun and beer, is the explanation. It is comforting to know that the bun is really "a fairly complete food containing reparative and energising materials alike."

OXFORD'S LEGATE TO LOUVAIN.

The Rev. F. E. Brightman, Fellow of Magdalen College, who will represent Oxford at the coming anniversary of Louvain University, is one of the most erudite protagonists of the High Church party at Oxford, and was the first Librarian of Pusey House. To scholars he is best known as a leading authority on Liturgiology, a subject on which he was lately Lecturer at King's College, London. The University of Louvain has passed through many vicissitudes, but is still in Catholic hands, and is said to have produced, among other modern alumni, the heroic Father Damien.

HOVE PARISH CHURCH.

An important piece of ecclesiastical patronage is vacant by the death of Prebendary Peacey, vicar of All Saints' Church, Hove. The church is one of the most beautiful in all the southern country, and indeed in all England for that matter, and occupies a conspicuous place among the churches of Brighton, a town standing almost unequalled for stately and handsome churches. The architect of All Saints' was the late Mr. Pearson, and many people are of opinion that the beautiful church at Hove is his best piece of work, always excepting the Cathedral at Truro. The "gem" of Mr. Pearson's churches in London is St. Augustine's, Kilburn, and another favourite St. John's, Red Lion-square, Holborn.

A GREAT ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

Dr. G. H. Rouse, of Calcutta, who has just passed away in his seventy-fourth year, was one of the greatest Bengali scholars of his time. He went out to India as a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1860, and after some years he settled down to what was to be his life work, the revision of the Bengali Bible, first translated by Dr. Carey. This was in reality the retranslation from the language of the pundits who aided Carey in his version into a faithful but simple translation such as could be understood by the common people as well as by the literati. He had just completed a second revision before ill-health compelled him to return home last year.

A FAMOUS WORK.

Besides his translation of the Bible, Dr. Rouse was the author of numerous theological works and tracts in Bengali. One of these, entitled "Mohammed or Christ?" was translated into Arabic, and had so great a circulation in Egypt that the Mahommedan leaders placed it on their Index Expurgatorius, and appealed to Lord Cromer to suppress it. In early life Dr. Rouse was a fellow-student at Haverfordwest College with Dr. Timothy Richard, the famous Chinese missionary, who enjoys to so remarkable a degree the confidence of the highest Chinese officials.

JUST WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

A man in Sydney was recently charged with helping himself to the contents of the till of one William Shakespeare, fishmonger. The presiding magistrate was equal to the occasion. "Your full name, I presume," he blandly remarked, "is William Polonius Shakespeare? "Oh, no," replied the fishmonger, "just William Shakespeare." As the prosecutor was evidently not a very close student of the work of his illustrious namesake, the magistrate explained his little joke with a quotation from Hamlet.

FLOATING CITIES FOR CANADA.

An interesting illustrated article, describing the "Laurentic" and "Megantic"—the White Star Line's palatial additions to the Transatlantic service—appears in the April number of the "Magazine of Commerce." The White Star Line will inaugurate its service to Canada on April 20, when the "Laurentic" will sail from Liverpool of Quebec and Montreal. The White Star sailings will be in connection with those of the Dominion Line, and both lines are part of the "International" Company, popularly known as the Morgan combine. Like all the best modern steamships the "Laurentic" is built of the highest quality of steel, and nothing that the long and unique experience of her builders in turning out floating cities can devise has been omitted which could contribute in any way to the safety and comfort of those who will travel aboard her.

ARTISAN POETS.

The latest candidate for membership of the French Academy is M. Michel Pons, a poet who keeps a small cafe. Another French poet who kept a cafe was Aristide Bruant; but his songs, though widely popular, were not of such a character as to be likely to recommend themselves to the Immortals. Indeed, the art of letters has often been cultivated in France by men who followed humble callings. Jasmin, who was the friend of Lamartine, was a hairdresser. Reboul, whose genius was admitted by Chateaubriand, was a baker. A potter of Rouen, named Bouzeville, once had a tragedy accepted—though it was never actually produced—by the Theatre Francais; and there is also the better known case of Jean Lelorrain, who simultaneously followed the occupations of playwright and cobbler.

A MEDIÆVAL "POOR SCHOLAR."

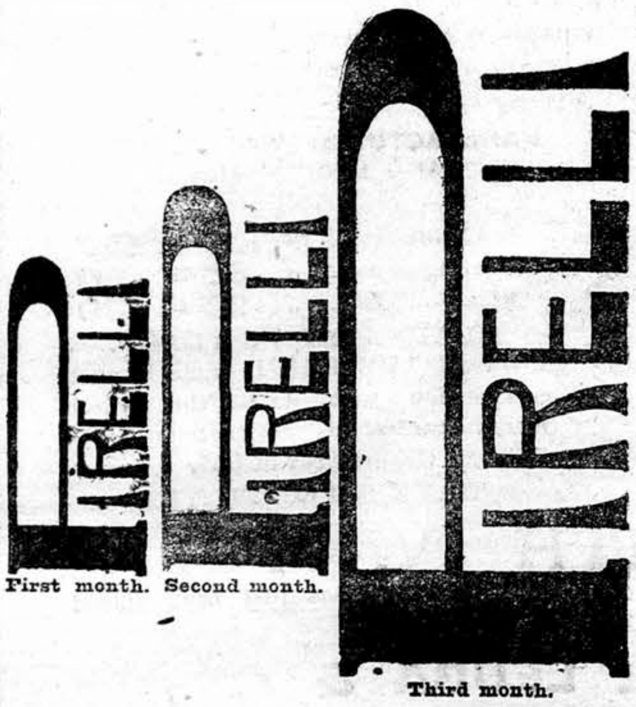
Ruskin College, which was closed temporarily to cure dissensions, recalls the original form from which our two oldest universities were evolved. They were founded for poor scholars, and St. Richard, the "patron" of Sussex, whose festival falls this month, has preserved a picture of the life they led. During his undergraduate days, about the year 1215, he and two room-mates had but one tunic and one gown between them. When one of them went to lectures the other two were forced to stay in bed until he returned. They fed on bread and porridge, never tasting meat or fish, except on "high festivals." Yet Richard, when Chancellor, declared that those rough days were his happiest.

"OLD SMOAKER."

In his chatty and very interesting book on "Brighton: its History, its Follies, and its Fashions" (Chapman and Hall) Mr. Lewis Melville has something to say about bathing in the old days at London-by-the-Sea. Of the bathing "guides" two have come down to fame:

> There's plenty of dippers and jokers.
> And salt-water rigs for your fun;
> The King of them all is "Old Smoaker."
> The Queen of them "Old Martha Gunn."

"Old Smoaker" was, in private life, John Miles, and he is best remembered for the story of how when the Prince of Wales ventured further out than was prudent and would take no notice of the bathingman's warnings, he seized his Royal Highness by the ear, and so conducted him willy-nilly to the shore. "I ar'n't agoen' to let the King hang me for lettin' the Prince of Wales drown hisself; not I, to please nobody, I can tell 'e," was the only answer he made to the Prince's remonstrances.



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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It is one of the more felicitous of the sayings of Mr. Chesterton that part of the office of literature is to prevent truth from becoming truism. In other words, most of the matter lying to the hand of the man of letters is flat platitude, and it is his duty so to set it forth that it falls on people's ears with the thrill and freshness of novelty. Now there are two chief expedients by which that end may be achieved. A writer may say over the old things in a new way, or he may say them over in a new order. The former method lays stress on expression; the idea is viewed in a new aspect and enunciated in a new metaphor. The other lays stress upon arrangement and what is known as "construction," and by laying side by side two familiar ideas and indicating an unexpected relation between the two revitalises both. There is no reason why those two methods should be divorced. Indeed there is the best reason in the world why they should be combined, but the habit of mind which deliberately plans a complex scheme and that which spontaneously flashes forth felicities are so different from each other that in practice they seldom coexist in one person, and two schools of criticism form themselves accordingly. The one, represented by Matthew Arnold, insists upon the paramount importance of the structural qualities, while the other, represented by Mr. Saintsbury, holds them cheaply as compared with the inherent qualities of style. Probably a moderate reader will hold that where there is singular excellence of construction it is to be noted as to the poet's credit, but where that is absent it is not blameworthy unless the absence is "conspicuous."

STRUCTURAL QUALITIES IN POETRY.

It is to one of the structural qualities of poetry that Arnold alludes when he remarks concerning Gray's "Progress of Poetry" that its "evolution" must be accounted very noble and sound. Mr. Gosse echoes his opinion and explains what he means by evolution. "Gray," he says, "is the main example in our literature of a poet possessing this Greek quality of structure in his lyrical work, and it is to be noted that throughout his career it never left him, even on occasions when he was deserted by every other form of inspiration. His poems, whatever they are, are never chains of consecutive stanzas; each line, each group of lines, has its proper place in a structure that could not be shorter or longer without a radical rearrangement of ideas." On the other hand, the "Ancient Mariner" is an instance of a high perfection attained in the absence of that quality. It is feeble in construction. On its appearance it divided critics into two camps, one maintaining that its practical moral was so preponderant as to destroy the fantastic effect of the poem, the other complaining of its lack of practical moral. "Modern criticism," says George Brandes, grimly, "would willingly excuse the absence of any more in the ballad if it could find a poetic central idea in it." There is no "poetic central idea" in it, yet it is one of the most lovely poems in any language.

NATURE AS A PLAGIARIST.

Oscar Wilde's well-known contention that Nature is continually found plagiarising from Art may have been suggested by a Whistlerism. Someone called Whistler's attention to a remarkable sunset and suggested that it was like a Turner. "Ah, yes," said Whistler, "she's creeping up, she's creeping up." James Payn was a special sufferer from Nature's depredations on his pages. In one of his stories, having to absent one of his characters in such a way as to leave his friends doubtful whether he was alive or dead, he made him drop into a hollow tree and there starve to death. This was too good a hint for Nature to let pass. "Years after I had placed my wicked baronet in his living tomb," says Payn, "she starved to death a hunter in Mexico under precisely similar circumstances, and so late as last month she has done the same in a forest of Styria." In another book he wiped out a whole population by submerging an island in the sea, whereupon, asks Payn, "what did Nature do? She waited for an insultingly short time, if her idea was that the story should be forgotten, and then reproduced the same circumstances on her own account, and without the least ackowledgment, in Indian Seas." An author, however, can hardly claim copyright in the destruction of an island, as Lafcadio Hearn found. During a residence at Grande Isle he collected the tradition of a populous island that had been converted into a sandbank flush with the sea by a tornado, and wove it into a story which he afterwards published under the title of "La Chita." Nearly twenty years after not only was Grande Isle swept away in the same manner, but nature enriched the episode with many details borrowed from Hearn's story. "A girl child," says Miss Bisland, "was rescued by Manila fisherman, as Hearn had imagined. After living with one of their families for some time she was finally recovered by her father (who had believed her lost in the general catastrophe) under circumstances astoundingly like those invented by the author so many years before."

AMERICAN PUFFS.

It is a not uncommon practice among American publishers to commend their own books to the public. The commonest way of doing so is to include in the printed matter which accompanies the advertisement of the title, author, and price language calculated to prepossess the reader in favour of the book. In so far as the matter in question is merely explanatory it is calculated to be useful, because many a reader tickled by a title would be glad to know, say, the class of fiction the book belonged to before ordering it. In so far, however, as it is openly, however mildly, appreciative, it is, for several reasons, undesirable. For one thing it is beneath the dignity of the trade that it should puff its own wares. Further, however sincere the praise may be, the possibility of an interested motive behind renders it suspect, and, finally, it is an infraction of the principle of division of labour. The function of a publisher in regard to a book is to publish it, while the praising or blaming of it is the function of the reviewer. One may hope the practice is not going to spread in Great Britain.

THE SUNDAY TRANSFORMATION.

In any faithful account of "savage" life one is always struck by the persistence in "civilised" countries of primitive ideas, however the manifestation may have altered. The authors of "We Two in West Africa" by Decima Moore and Major F. G. Guggisberg (Heinemann, 12s. 6d. net), tell their tale so clearly and simply that this connection is often marked. On page 52 are two photo-groups of West African women. No. 1 shows them graceful and dignified in the simple and natural dress suitable to the climate and to the life they have to lead. In No. 2, "after the missionaries have had their say," the same women are transformed into depressing dowdies. The same kind of sad contrast may be seen in Switzerland in comparing the dress of the Champery herd-girl on week-days (leaping crags in trousers) and on Sundays (smothered in would-be fashionable skirts). The shock is felt nearer home when on Sunday we pass our village Hercules (a sight for sair e'en while ploughing or reaping from Monday to Saturday) sitting on a gate or going to meeting. And in the "devil-catching" in Abetife, Gold Coast Colony, we find the origin of our own curious legal custom of letting evil-doers choose between prison and a fine. In West Africa the fine is openly shared between the judge and the fetishman, and thus there is no glossing over the lucrativeness of pouncing on sinners. The daily life of Europeans in the Gold Coast towns and the special trials and joys of distant bush travel and sojourn are here made brightly real. Gold-mining processes and the siege of Coomassia are well described. There are many photographs.

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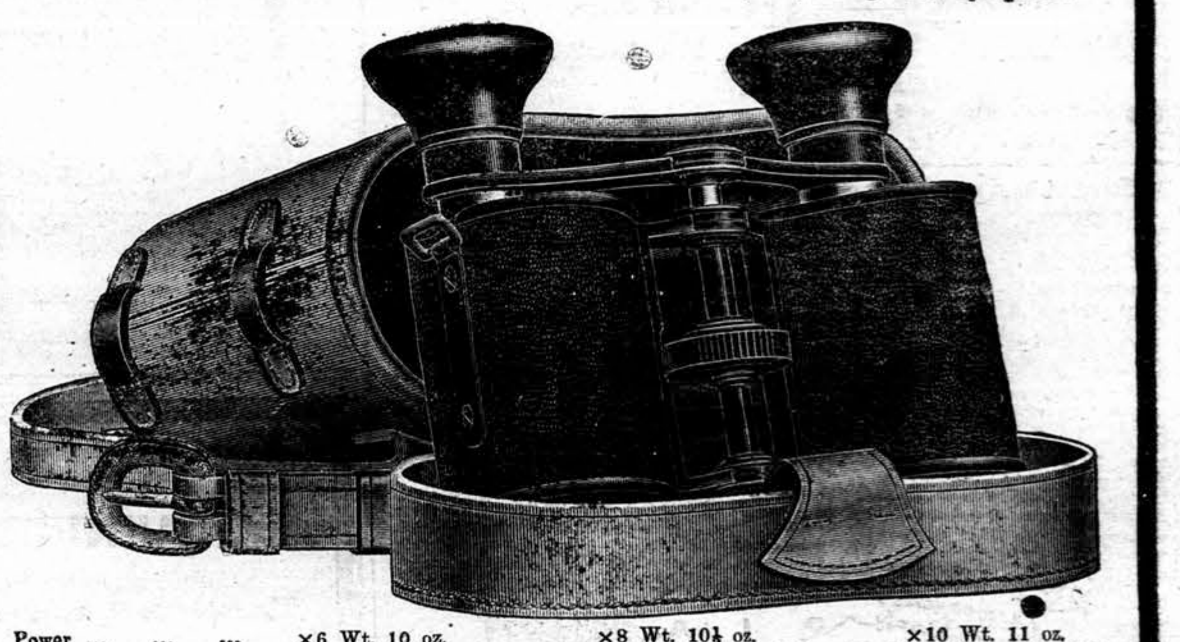

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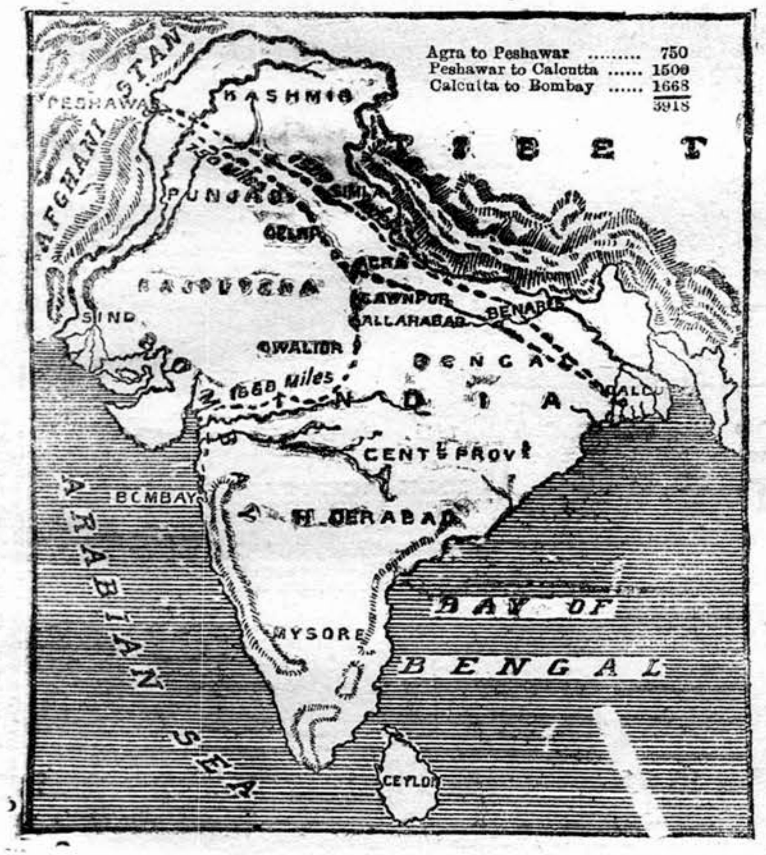

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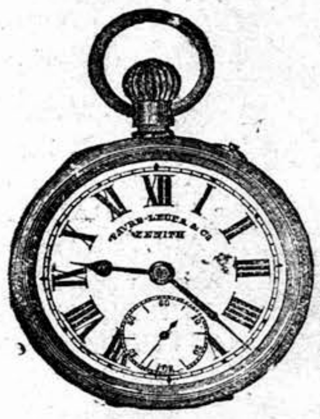

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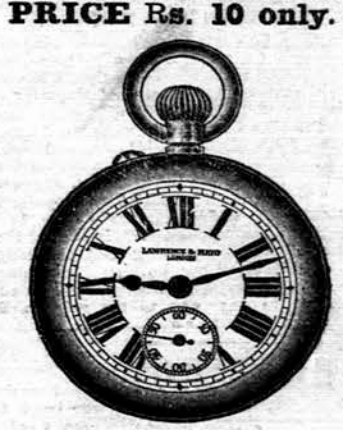

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